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THE TRADE RETURNS AND THE MONEY MARKET.

THE Trade and Navigation Accounts, which we publish this day, complete the first three quarters of this remarkable and eventful year. There is so much of instruction conveyed in these long columns of figures—so much that goes to confirm great principles which have been the subject of sharp political contest—so much that explains the recent events with regard to the money market, and to cast a light upon the future—so much that is highly instructive to the statesman, the financier, the banker, and the trader, in enabling them to take an accurate view of the state of things at the present, and to make a just estimate of their position hereafter,—that we feel we cannot perform a better service than call attention to some of the main facts developed by these returns, and to trace their connection with other most important features of the times.

Let us, in the first place, refer to a few of the facts as they appear on the face of the returns. The most prominent, and in its connection with other things by far the most important, is the enormous increase in our exports. The increase upon the single month ending the 10th October is no less than 1,446,708*l*, completing an aggregate increase in the nine months of 12,596,291*l*; the amount being 66,987,729*l* in the present year, against 54,391,438*l* in the corresponding period of 1852. And this amount, large as it is, refers only to articles the manufacture or produce of the United Kingdom, and is independent of the exports of foreign produce from our bonding warehouses, which also show a large increase in the present year, and which involves the use of British capital to a large amount. But taking only our exports of British produce, the increase is no less than 23 per cent. in a single year. The first thing that is obvious from this fact, is that so great an increase in our export trade must have led to a corresponding increase in many branches of our home trade—in the amount of wages paid to our operatives and labourers, and in the general consumptive ability for the time being of the country at large. For the evidence of this we have not to travel far. The tables before us, so far as imported commodities are concerned, furnish us with conclusive proofs; and what is true with regard to them, we may regard as being equally true in regard to the consumption of articles of home production. Of the leading articles of foreign and colonial produce, the following is a comparison of the quantities entered for consumption in the present year and in the same period of 1852:—

CONSUMED—Jan. 5th to Oct. 10th.

		1852	1853
Cocoa	lbs	2,668,821	3,162,233
Coffee	lbs	25,123,946	28,607,613
Tea	lbs	42,746,193	45,424,957
Sugar	cwts	5,358,967	5,683,928
Tobacco	lbs	21,312,459	22,296,398
Wine	galls	4,986,242	5,569,560

This list may be regarded as including the chief articles of luxury of the operative classes; but when we come to articles partaking more of the character of common necessaries, we find the increase still more remarkable. The following is the comparison:—

IMPORTED—Jan. 5th to Oct. 10th.

Provisions:—		1852	1853
Bacon	cwts	67,506	173,729
Beef, salted		101,531	160,371
Pork		77,788	130,142
Hams		6,768	14,123
Lard		14,511	102,612
Total		263,102	580,977
Rice	cwts	633,814	1,027,910
Potatoes		238,730	820,524
Grain and Flour	qrs	5,583,082	8,179,956
Cheese	cwts	213,846	294,053
Butter		205,209	296,342
Eggs	No.	69,453,728	103,074,129

This large additional consumption may be regarded as representing in part the increased amount of wages paid in preparing the greatly increased quantity of goods exported and required for home consumption. This is the labour side of the question. The other side—or, more properly, the other component part of our manufactures—is the raw material. Here again, as we might naturally have expected, our consumption has enormously increased. The following is a comparison of some of the principal articles:—

IMPORTED—Jan. 5th to Oct. 10th.

		1852	1853
Flax	cwts	971,738	1,245,384
Hemp		798,657	788,911
Silk:—Raw	lbs	3,797,787	4,355,865
Thrown		267,884	877,884
Cotton	cwts	6,486,873	7,091,999
Wool	lbs	63,390,956	83,853,475

A similar increase of importation has taken place in regard to very numerous articles of less importance required for our manufactures. But there is still another class of articles, the consumption of which is immediately and greatly stimulated by the activity of our trade:—we allude to timber, metals, and other building materials. Thus, for example, there have been cleared for consumption in the nine months of the present year, no less than 1,640,337 loads of timber, against 1,443,540 loads in the same period of 1852, showing an increase of about 200,000 loads.

When we look to this enormous increase in the quantity of foreign articles imported and consumed, the first question which arises is, how are they all paid for? The answer is plain and obvious. The increased amount of our exports must pay for the increased extent of our imports and consumption. All these additional quantities of sugar, tea, and wine; of salt provisions, rice, grain, butter, cheese, and eggs; of flax, hemp, silk, wool, and cotton; of timber, and a thousand less important articles—all form component parts of the extraordinary increase of 12,596,000*l* in our exports, and must sooner or later be paid from that source. This is no doubt true in point of fact. But how is it in point of time? Probably every shilling represented by this enormous increase of articles imported and consumed is already paid by this country, or, if not, the bills drawn for the later portion of them are running and will be paid in a very short period. But how does it stand with the additional 12,596,000*l* of exports? A large portion are only now on the way to their ultimate markets. A considerable part of the increase is to Australia, to India, to South America, to the United States. When shall we be paid for those exports? In six months, nine months, twelve months, and for some in eighteen months or two years' time. So long as our trade is stationary, or increasing only at such a moderate rate that the profits arising from it furnish the needful capital for its extension, this circumstance of buying all for ready money and selling all upon long credits can have no influence upon the demand for capital one way or other, as the remittances for a former year's trade are always coming round in due course to furnish the means for the current year: but it is obvious, if we increase our trade in a single year by *fifteen* or *sixteen millions*, as we shall do in 1853—if for such an increased production we have to find capital to pay im-

mediately for such an increased quantity of foreign imports as we have required in the present year—and if we are to continue to sell on the same extended credits,—that the remittances for the exports of a former year will be altogether insufficient to furnish the means of carrying on the trade of the current year on so extended a scale, and that additional capital from new sources will be required. The ways in which this requisite will be furnished will be various. In some cases, persons having spare capital lent at "call," invested in Exchequer bills or in the funds, or employed in other ways out of their regular business, will realise their securities:—in others, persons who are not in the habit of discounting their bills, but who usually hold them till due, will avail themselves of banking facilities to do so, while others will discount to a greater extent than usual:—in other cases, persons may resort to borrowing upon securities which they hold, in order to obtain the requisite capital for an extended trade:—and in others, the balances of bankers will be run much closer than usual. These are some of the practical means by which the large increase of imports can be provided for, in order to render such an increase of exports possible. But all these press directly upon the money market, and tend to raise the rate of interest. With the facts before us, then, which these returns show, can there be any wonder that the recent pressure upon the money market should have been experienced, or that the minimum rate of discount at the Bank should have been raised to 5 per cent.?

Still, however, this increased investment is but a question of time. The period must arrive when the returns will be increased in proportion to the increase of the exports. The distinction between the cause of pressure now and that which existed in 1847 is striking and important, and to which we shall devote another article in our next number.

THE POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS AND THE DUTIES OF THEIR ALLIES.

A CLOUD of confusion and uncertainty still hangs over the position of affairs in the East of Europe. The Turks are fighting along nearly the whole of their northern frontier. Omer Pacha has crossed the Danube at several points, and has encountered the Russian troops on several occasions—with what success it is impossible to say, since nearly all our information comes from Bucharest, the head-quarters of the Russian army, and of course, therefore, little reliance can be placed upon its accuracy. At the same time, hostilities have commenced at the eastern corner of the Black Sea, where they are still more likely to terminate favourably for the Porte. As to the prospects of peace, nothing is or can be known: the only thing certain is that the Allied Powers have not yet suspended or relaxed their exertions to procure an armistice and a final settlement, and still entertain hopes of a successful result.

Bloodshed is such a dreadful thing and war such a critical and doubtful game, that it is impossible not to wish well to the efforts of statesmen to put an end to both. No pains should be spared and no opportunity neglected to restore peace and to reconcile the combatants. But in pursuing these righteous and desirable objects, it is of the utmost importance that we should not lose sight either of the requirements of justice or of future dangers. We must not, in our anxiety to quench the flames of war, sacrifice the interests of the injured party, nor must we purchase a present respite from embarrassment and evil by a compromise which can only issue in a return of those calamities at no distant date and probably in an aggravated form, and at a more perilous conjuncture.

Let us remember that Turkey is the assailed and insulted party. She has done no wrong; she has made no blunders; she has incurred no blame; she is simply the victim of injustice, violence, and aggression; she has acted throughout with sense, dignity, spirit, and forbearance. She has been attacked without pretext and without shame; and, after exercising much Christian patience, and leaving no amicable means untried, has at length proceeded to repel the invader. She has borne long, and is now acting vigorously and rightly. She might justly claim a handsome indemnity for the injury inflicted; but she asks only the *status quo ante bellum*. We cannot possibly advise her to compromise the affair on any less favourable terms. If there ever was a case of quarrel in which all the fault was on one side, assuredly the quarrel between Russia and Turkey is that case. We cannot possibly recommend our ally to act as if she had any apologies to offer or any wrong to atone for. She is now armed, awakened, energetic, and prepared. Troops without end are flocking from the furthest corners of her wide dominions to take part against the hated invader. She is in a position to command respect and to enforce at least decent terms. She is ready and zealous for war, and England and France are bound to aid her, if war cannot be averted. If, as may still be hoped, we are able to persuade her to suspend hostilities, and once more to have recourse to negotiations—if we succeed in inducing her to *treat* for redress, instead of *fighting* for it,—we are bound by every principle of honour most carefully to see to it that *she shall not suffer by acceding to our wishes*—that she shall obtain what she deserves—that she *shall not be put in a worse position* for asserting and maintaining her rights than she now is, by accepting the truce which we urge upon her—and *that the iniquitous aggression from which she is now defending herself shall not be repeated on a future occasion, when she may be less able to repel it, and we less able to assist her.* Russia is now baffled and checkmated in her meditated crime: she has aroused a spirit and a vigour in Turkey which she never dreamed of; she has encountered a united opposition from the Western Powers which she never counted on; she has been met with a shout of indignation from all Europe which has made even her pause and recoil. *Now* is the time to make her recede from her pretensions and renounce her designs once for all. Now is our time—a year or two hence it may be hers. If we can now induce or compel her to accept arrangements which common justice and the common safety alike demand—which will secure the future safety of Turkey and the future peace of Europe—we shall have done a good deed and achieved a great triumph. But if, on the contrary, we are content to patch up a hollow and miserable truce, which shall leave matters merely as they were, with Turkey weakened by her vast expenses and her fruitless armaments, and with the Principalities impoverished and disorganised by Russian occupation,—then we shall most assuredly have been guilty of great cruelty and great injustice to our too persuadable ally; we shall not have saved her from the dreaded conflict, but shall only have postponed it to a less convenient season; we shall have withheld the arms of the combatants when the balance was nearly even, and when there was a fair prospect that right and justice might prevail, only to let them loose at a future day, when Russia may be omnipotent to strike, and Turkey impotent to guard—when the Porte may have relapsed into apathy, and England and France may be once more at feud. It is our clear duty, and nearly concerns our national honour, either to allow Turkey to fight the necessary battle for her independence now, and to aid her in doing so, or to bring about such an arrangement as will secure her against ever having to fight it under less favourable auspices.

We will suppose that our statesmen are, as we believe, fully alive to these obvious considerations, and resolute that neither English reputation nor Ottoman safety shall suffer at their hands; we will assume that the war is terminated by Russia evacuating the Principalities without conditions and without delay—that in fact the invasion is withdrawn, and the false and wicked step in advance is retraced and considered as *non-avenue*,—still our duty will be far from terminated. What has been done will not, by that compromise, have been undone. The *status quo* will not have been restored. Turkey will be weaker than before, in material regards, by the enormous expenses which she has incurred in providing for her defence, however much she may have gained morally in the eyes of Europe. Russia, it is true, will have received a salutary lesson and a mortifying check. But who that knows her will believe that, if we stop here, enough will have been done to guarantee us or our ally for the future—even the immediate future? When we look back upon the past history of Russia, upon her continual aggrandisement and aggression—when we consider her long career of unceasing and successful encroachment—when we remember how wonderfully tenacious of her ends, and how utterly unscrupulous as to her means, she has always shown herself—when we read of the perpetual intrigues which she has for years kept up among all the frontier provinces of Turkey, the disturbances she has fomented, the insurrections she has caused, the improvements she has impeded and opposed—when we know that she keeps up a sort of chronic conspiracy with every discontented subject throughout the Sultan's dominions—when, in a word, it is notorious that she has all along treated that country as the boa-constrictor treats its prey, viz., slobbered it all over that she might swallow it the more easily—it is idle to suppose that mere discomfiture and failure on the present occasion will make her relinquish her designs or cease her mischievous intrigues. Two things only can effectually protect Turkey against her relentless, untiring, and insidious machinations:—either a campaign which shall prove to her and to Europe that the Ottoman Porte is not the effete and wretched Government which it has suited Russian agents and writers to represent it, but that it is able vigorously to defend its rights and severely to punish its assailants;—or such a rearrangement of *all* the countries which *border on the Danube from Presburg downwards*, as shall create a federation of States and Provinces powerful enough to hold its own against any foes. Into the nature of such a federation we will not enter here; but France and England might easily bring it about, and, if once established, it would be the most adequate and permanent barrier that could be devised against the designs of Russia, and would relieve us for ever from all future anxiety about "the Eastern Question."

FAULTS AND FOLLIES OF THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

IT is with sincere regret and deep disappointment that we have witnessed the proceedings of the operatives in the manufacturing districts during the last few weeks or months. These proceedings have been indicative of less good sense, less good feeling, and less intellectual and moral progress than we were willing to have given

our industrial masses credit for. One fact, indeed, showed a decided and most significant advance upon the follies and crimes of former times. At the commencement of the strike notice was given by the committee of the turn-outs that the funds of that body would not be employed in the defence of artisans guilty of acts of violence or disturbance. We do not know whether this laudable resolution has been adhered to; but that it should have been taken and announced was a creditable sign and a hopeful augury.

With this single exception the conduct of the operatives has presented no features on which we can dwell with satisfaction. We do not, of course, blame them for taking advantage of prosperous trade and a relieved labour market to demand an advance of wages. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that they were entitled to such an advance, that profits could afford it, and that they were quite right to ask it. So much was conceded on all hands: many masters volunteered an advance; nearly all gave it, to a greater or less amount, on the first application. Whether the rise of ten per cent., which is now the matter in dispute, be or be not too much—whether the scarcity of hands justifies it—whether the state of the goods, yarn, and coal market can bear it—are questions on which we can pronounce no judgment, and into which we do not wish to enter. But there can be no doubt, we think, in any candid and reasonable mind, that the men are decidedly wrong—decidedly blameable and foolish—in two points; and that these two errors show painfully how little they have profited by the experience of former mistakes and former failures.

In the first place, they are at issue in most cases on the merest fraction of a coin. In one instance their employer has offered within *three-farthings* per hand of the advance required—being unable to come nearer without disarranging his whole mode of calculating payments. In another case we know of, the whole difference between the parties amounted to *ten shillings* a week among 250 hands. In both cases the men rejected the terms offered, and for the sake of three-farthings a week or less, are losing, voluntarily and wilfully, twelve or fifteen shillings a week. The dispute has thus changed from being a question of contract to being a struggle for power—a change which renders it impossible for the masters to yield, and which inevitably leads to feelings of exasperation on both sides.

Secondly—and this is by far the worst feature of the case—on this occasion, as on all previous ones, the operatives have not managed their own business, but have submitted to the dictation of irresponsible if not self-elected leaders. In place of settling their own affairs with their own employers (in which case there would seldom have been any difficulty in coming to mutually satisfactory terms), they have preferred acting in combination and acting through a body which had no concern in the matter, and which their employers could not recognise. In at least one instance where workpeople had come to an amicable arrangement with their masters, the Committee of Delegates, jealous of anything which did not emanate from themselves, have stepped in and upset the arrangement—making men turn out who would willingly have remained in, and turning into malcontents those who were and had every reason to be satisfied. The matter at issue, therefore, is no longer whether the employers shall give nine or ten per cent. advance, but whether the entire control of their concerns shall be taken out of their hands—whether they or the men shall in future be the masters. Nay, it is even worse than this—it is whether they shall admit the interference and control of a third independent and unwarrantable party—whether they and their men shall in future be at liberty to make contracts and act together as they please, or whether they shall *both* be commanded and oppressed by a committee of demagogues and paid agitators. Of course, pretensions of this sort could not for a moment be submitted to; masters combined to maintain their freedom, not to escape a rise of wages; and the contest can have but one result. The question has been often tried before; and till the dictation of these irresponsible and insolent clubs has been put an end to—till the operatives refuse to allow themselves to be managed, *used*, victimised, preyed upon (what the French call *exploité*) by such misleaders and misrepresenters—there is little hope of permanent peace or solid improvement.

The consequences of this weakness and folly can scarcely be too much deplored. But for the interference of this mischievous body, matters would long since have been arranged. But for this, strikes would scarcely ever occur, and would never last long. As it is, the result will be that, after a period of loss to one party and of privation to the other, the operatives will return to their work with embittered feelings, exhausted resources, dissipated savings, and injured habits of morality and diligence;—and whether the advance demanded be wholly or partially conceded, the employers will feel that their property has been wilfully impaired and their interests selfishly trifled with; the fund out of which they pay wages will have been greatly diminished, and on the first occasion of a slack or a losing trade, they will feel justified in resuming the advance which has been violently wrung out of them. In one district they appear already to have announced their intention of doing this. And, to sum up the whole matter, a period which might have been one of unusual prosperity and comfort to both parties—during which masters might have made large profits and men laid by large savings—will have been turned into one of mutual impoverishment, exasperation, and hostility. A golden opportunity will have been worse than thrown away—it will have been turned to actual and long enduring evil; and this, simply because the artisans of the manufacturing districts, with their faculties sharpened by education, by industry, by mental collision with their fellows, are yet destitute of sense and courage to act for themselves and to repudiate the interference of nominal chiefs but real enemies.

There is another reason for deploring this sad exposure of incapacity and feebleness. We are promised a new measure of Parliamentary Reform for the coming session. Of this measure an extension of the suffrage to at least a portion of the working classes will, it is supposed, necessarily form a part. Yet how can any such extension be looked upon with favour or with hope, when the most highly paid operatives, and those whom it is customary to represent as the most intelligent, have shown so little wisdom and so little spirit as to allow their proceedings to be dictated and their funds to be wasted by men who have no interest in common with them, and who, time after time, have led them into similar scrapes? When did artisans, in any department of industry, ever accumulate associated funds, without agitators springing up to promote disputes and strikes, and to live as delegates and committee-men upon these unfortunate accumulations? When did the men ever really profit by these strikes, on a balance of the whole transaction, even in those rare cases where they at first obtained what they demanded? We showed last week that even if the present turn-outs were to gain the ten per cent. they ask, it would require *two years* to replace them where they were before the strike—even in mere pecuniary position. Yet in spite of these facts and these recollections, they submit to be led and misled as before. We do not fear the political opinions or the political action of the working classes *themselves*;—but we do fear and deprecate those of the men whom they allow to prey upon them and to speak for them. We have no objection to give the suffrage to spinners, weavers, or even colliers, if they would exercise it according to their own sentiment;—but we have a rooted and insuperable objection to hand over the votes of these thousands to a few self-nominated chiefs and agitators, who would tyrannise over them more ruthlessly than any landlord, and gull them more deplorably than any priest. Proceedings like those at Wigan and Preston throw back the cause of Chartism by half a century.

With the strike of the colliers no one can feel any sympathy. These men were in receipt of very large earnings, and often did not work above four days a week. Nor can we suppose that the factory hands of Wigan and Preston can long persist in the demands which have compelled the combined masters to close their mills. Provisions are very high and are still rising in price; winter is approaching with its privations and its requirements; nor can it be expected that contributions from other operatives, however cheerfully and liberally supplied at present, can long be continued on so large a scale. What is still perhaps more to the purpose, we understand that the state of the cotton trade—that particular portion of it at least with which Wigan and Preston are concerned—is not such as to make the millowners at all anxious to recommence work. Of course it is always both a loss and an annoyance to have machinery standing and capital yielding no return. But unless business is profitable, an entire cessation of work for a time is far preferable to a resumption of it under conditions which would be alike fatal to all comfort, to all freedom, and to all dignity. We trust that the employers will not be induced to recede from their present position, till the power of delegates and committees is effectually broken. The moment the funds fail, the leaders will disappear or abdicate.

At one of the last meetings of the operatives, amid much grandiloquence and we fear much misstatement, there were some indications of a movement which we confess we hailed with satisfaction. Several of the speakers seemed to be opening their eyes to one of the few real evils of the factory system—the employment, namely, of married women in the mills. It is obvious enough that where there is a family, this employment must be attended with serious mischief. The welfare of the children, the comfort and cleanliness of a home, the economy of earnings, must all be neglected or sacrificed when the mother is absent at a factory from early morning till late at night. The loss is often far greater than the wages of the woman can make good. We have long been convinced that as education and the moral feeling of the manufacturing operatives improved, this prolific source of evil and discomfort would be discovered and denounced by themselves. Why will not the people calculate that, by this absurd and unhappy strike, they have already wasted funds which might have enabled the wives of more than half their number to remain quietly and permanently at home!

CRIMINAL AND COSTLY PARSIMONY.

We are very glad that the attention of the Government and of the public has been called to the very inadequate provision made for the preservation of peace and order in Wigan and other populous districts. It appears that *eleven* policemen have been deemed adequate by the magistrates for the permanent maintenance of

security of property and of the authority of law, in a district inhabited not only by some of the roughest and least cultivated of our factory population, but by many thousands of colliers, who are notoriously a turbulent and formidable class of men. It is scarcely more than a year since the occurrence of riots at Blackburn displayed a similar want of efficient means of defence, and a similar disposition on the part of magistrates and rate-payers to shrink from the cost of providing against violence and outrage. In both cases the military had to be called in to do the duty of policemen—and, of course, they arrived too late. In many parts of England the same miserable and disreputable parsimony has appeared. In few counties is the police force adequate to emergencies: in several it is even quite incompetent to prevent or to detect individual cases of outrage or depredation. The people, relying upon being able to summon soldiers if need be, refuse to embody or to pay constables; and thus, in order to save a poor penny in the pound on the assessment, crime is encouraged, violence is permitted, lives are lost, and our troops are called upon to discharge functions for which they were not intended, and which it is very undesirable should ever be thrust upon them.

It is time that legislative interference should put a stop to this abuse. Soldiers are enrolled for fighting the battles of the country against foreign foes, and if necessary for putting down armed insurrection at home: policemen are for the purpose of enforcing law, of watching and preventing crime, of checking at the outset all those indications of turbulence which, if not checked, so easily and rapidly ripen into riots and rebellions. If the civil authorities did their duty, and provided a sufficient civil force, popular movements would scarcely ever reach a point at which military interference becomes requisite. Fire-arms have to be resorted to, because truncheons are too timid, too tardy, or too few. Every man of experience can assure us that few things are generally easier than to suppress the *beginnings* of turbulence or outbreak, by a timely display of vigour, spirit, and means. Twenty policemen, well-trained and well-officered, will often prevent or crush a movement, which a couple of days later a regiment could scarcely make head against. Therefore we say that neglect to provide an adequate civil force for any probable contingency is not only a foolish and costly but a criminal economy, which Government ought not to permit, and which an enlightened people ought to despise and be ashamed of. It is most likely that, even as a matter of money (and putting aside the alarm and the disgrace), the property which has been destroyed near Wigan for want of policemen, would have paid for those policemen three times over.

We wish, therefore, to call public consideration to the following suggestion. Let a measure be passed through Parliament, giving the Home Secretary the following power:—Whenever, in any county, district, or borough, events shall have occurred rendering necessary the interference of the military to suppress civil tumult, if it shall appear to the Home Secretary that such tumult might have been put down or prevented, had there been provided an adequate and reasonable police force, he shall be authorised to issue his writ fixing the number of policemen whom that district shall in future maintain, and requiring the magistrates to make provision and to lay a rate accordingly. Such a step would be both just and reasonable; nor could it be assailed as an unwarrantable interference of the central power with municipal privileges; since no town or place has a right to throw upon the public at large—upon the national funds out of which our troops are paid—the burden of keeping the peace within its peculiar limits:—the burden, that is, of doing *its* duty and looking after *its* safety, and paying for *its* preservation and security.

THE PENNY STAMP.

"W. E. R." wishes to know if cheques or drafts payable *to order* and *on demand* on a penny stamp may be drawn upon any others than bankers. Yes, the law is clear. The ordinary cheque is only exempt from stamp when drawn upon a banker; but a cheque or a draft under the new regulation on a penny stamp, may be treated in this respect exactly as an ordinary bill of exchange.

"A Reader, Glasgow," complains that having made remittances to Leith, acknowledgments have come through the post, but that the letters have not had upon them any post-mark, so that they would have no means of proving that they had come through that channel. This is a gross case of neglect on the part of the Post-office, and we can only recommend that it should be represented in the proper quarters, as the validity of letters as receipts must depend upon such proof.

"Cato" puts the following case:—

A. draws a draft on his banker payable on demand to the order of B.

B. simply endorses it in blank, and pays it to C. C., however, endorses it over to D.

Must D. endorse this draft before it can legally be paid? I think not, for A. intends B. to receive the draft. He does receive it, as his endorsement shows; and then the draft not being specially endorsed over to C., becomes payable to bearer.

Please favour me with your opinion of this case.

City, Nov. 4, 1853.

The rule for the endorsement of drafts payable to order on demand, and drawn upon a penny stamp, is exactly the same as that which applies to ordinary bills of exchange. It is competent for the holder in passing it to do so by a simple endorsement or by a special endorsement, and if specially endorsed by any of the holders, it must be again endorsed by the party to whom it is specially endorsed. Thus, if C. specially endorsed the draft to D., the latter must again endorse it before it can be paid. The law imposes upon bankers the duty of seeing that drafts *purport* to be properly endorsed, but it does not hold them responsible for the genuineness of the signatures.

"A Cashier, Manchester":—An acknowledgment of the safe arrival of a remittance in bills, bank notes, cheques, or other securities, does not require a stamp; but if the letter states that the remittance has been appropriated to the discharge of a debt, or to the credit of an account, a stamp is needful. The following would be free of stamp:—"We beg to acknowledge the receipt "of your letter of the 10th, enclosing bank notes (or cheque) for "fifty pounds." But if the words were added, "Which we "have placed to the credit of your account," or any words to a similar import, a stamp would be requisite. This will answer the question of "A Subscriber" also. Thus the form named by a "A Constant Reader," Huntley, by which acknowledgments are given, is illegal without a stamp.

There are some other queries which we have been obliged to submit for legal advice, and which will be answered in our next.

THE RECENT ACT AGAINST THE DEFACING THE COIN.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding and not a little inconvenience in relation to the object and the effect of the Act passed in the last session against the defacing of the coin, the Lords of the Treasury have passed the following minute, with a view of explaining the intent and operation of the Act:—

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE DATED THE 25th OCTOBER, 1853.

My Lords have under their consideration certain applications on the subject of receiving and passing defaced coin.

Write to the applicants respectively and state that it was not the intention of the Government, in passing the Act of the 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 102, entitled "An Act to Prevent the Defacing of the Current Coin of the Realm," to interpose any difficulty in regard to such coin as may have become defaced by ordinary wear and use, or in relation to persons who in the ordinary course of business pay coins which are defaced.

The immediate object of the Government in obtaining the Act was to put a stop to a practice of stamping the names of persons, firms, &c., upon coins by way of advertisements or otherwise, and the intention of the Government was to reach by penalties the persons who in this or in any other wilful or malicious way injured the coin. And in order that the law should not prove vexatious to those who in the ordinary transactions of business paid such coins, and who were wholly innocent of the offence of defacing them or of forcing them into circulation with the intention of promoting the object of such offenders, and not for the purpose only of ordinary payments, the law provides that none can be prosecuted for passing defaced coin except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

Whilst, therefore, the Government are determined to put an end to such abuses as are herein referred to, and to use the Act with vigour to that end, it is neither their wish nor intention to embarrass or interfere with the ordinary and current transactions of business. (Signed)

JAMES WILSON.

Agriculture.

GROWING CROPS AND PROSPECTS.

ANOTHER week of fine dry weather has materially improved our prospects for the ensuing year. During the last fortnight an immense extent of land has been sown with wheat, and for the most part the seed has gone in well, the exceptions being upon the heavy lands not yet sufficiently drained. Some of the earlier sown wheats are coming up, and present the appearance of strong and even plant, though, until the occurrence of the three or four sharp frosty nights we have had during the past week, the slug was proving very destructive both to the young wheat plant and to the early sown tares, which also are making their appearance above ground. Should we be favoured with another fortnight of dry weather, there will be little autumn seeding of any kind left undone. So far we may congratulate our agriculturists on having well accomplished this first step towards a plentiful harvest. It was the loss of the autumn seedtime last year which has occasioned so much of the deficiency now complained of. The late improvement in the weather has obviously had considerable effect upon the markets, the price of wheat having somewhat receded during the past week, and though many well-informed persons still look for advances hereafter on present prices, the general, and we apprehend the more correct opinion is, that, assuming our own crops go on favourably, there will be ample supplies for even our large consumption without any rise in price. That our present prices will attract large supplies from abroad seems undoubted. Still all accounts confirm the views originally entertained of the deficient produce of this year's wheat crop. Thus Messrs Collier, Brothers, of Plymouth, in their annual circular of the 8th of November, after tracing the progress of the season from last autumn in Devon and Cornwall, say:—

Since that time (June) an uninterrupted series of cold, windy, and wet weather, ruinous alike to the blossoming and the ripening of the corn, has followed, and the inevitable result is a very serious deficiency in the yield, estimated by some at one-fourth, and by others at one-third of a good crop; the only question being as to its actual extent. The quality and condition of

the corn hitherto delivered has varied considerably; some samples are very bad in every respect, others are very fine but in wretched condition, whilst a fair proportion are good in quality and in condition. At all events there is not nearly so much sprouted corn this year as last. The causes of the deficiency in quantity seem to be chiefly a scanty growth and want of vigour in the plant, and a very small number of grains in the ear—the natural effects of the circumstances already referred to. The barley plant has found the weather far more congenial to its nature than the wheat plant, and it may be estimated as a liberal yield in quantity, and good in quality. Its condition has suffered, owing to the dampness of the weather. Oats were early reported to be a heavy crop, but there has been as yet no practical proof of this opinion. Still the weather has been very much against their being delivered, and we are inclined to the belief that the yield has been a good one both in quality and quantity. With regard to all descriptions of corn, farmers have not as yet, as is often the case on rising markets, been free deliverers; and no doubt the bad condition of their corn, the constant and excited expectation of higher prices so prevalent, and their own improved condition, have, together, tended to render them by no means eager sellers. As to the present position of the trade. It is a question of very deep interest both to the trader and the consumer how far present high prices are justified by facts. It is clear that up to this time there has been no deficient supply to meet the demand. Present prices, therefore, must be the result of the prevailing opinion as to a future scarcity, and this opinion has been propagated with its usual and natural activity.

To this they justly add, that this being the first seriously deficient harvest we have had since the trade in foreign corn became free, we have not tested by actual experience the quantity of wheat which very high prices—and our prices are now *very* high—will attract to England. On the other hand, Mr Hewitt Davis is so strongly impressed with the extent of this year's deficiency that, in a communication we have received from him, he strongly urges the necessity of not overlooking any means of economising consumption or obtaining supplies. He says:—

During the five years following the year 1847 (when the scarcity, arising more particularly from the failure of the potatoes than from any deficiency in the wheat crop, doubled the importations of wheat and raised the price to 102s 5d per qr, and the average of the year to 69s) there has, under free trade, been imported into Great Britain supplies of wheat and flour giving an average of 4,428,597 qrs per annum (in round numbers 4½ millions). During these years our harvests were good; and if we admit our yearly consumption to have been 20 million qrs, which is what it is generally estimated at, we shall have yearly grown 15½ million qrs. But last year's crop was notoriously deficient, and the deficiency is generally estimated at a third; and seeing how much less land was sown with wheat, and how very poor is the return, it is probable that this estimate may not be found to be too much. But, for the purpose of showing the danger from underrating our probable want of corn, it will be sufficient if we admit the deficiency to be a fourth of what has been grown the last five years, and it will then amount to 3,875,000 qrs—in round numbers 4 millions. If we add to this the 4½ millions we have been consuming in addition to what we grew, the total supply we shall require will amount to 8½ million qrs; and seeing how much the consumption of bread must this year be increased by the unparalleled scarcity and high price of potatoes, and the want which will be particularly felt this winter of any substitute for bread, much (if any) diminution in this consumption cannot be calculated on.

We have now to consider what probability there is of getting a supply. The corn exporting countries and the quantities they have had to spare, judging from the imports into this country for the preceding five years, may be classed and taken as follows:—From Russia and Turkey, 1,000,000 qrs; from America, 1,300,000 qrs; from Germany and the Northern States, 1,000,000 qrs; from Italy, Egypt, and Syria, 500,000 qrs; and from France, Holland, and Belhium, 700,000 qrs; total, 4,500,000 qrs.

But we must this year strike out at least a fourth of these exporting countries, in consequence of their deficient harvests; and they are not only without any surplus to send us, but they are similarly situated with ourselves, and will have to import largely—so that, instead of taking from past experience a supply of 4½ million qrs, as being open to us, and that Britain alone, with a population of 28 millions, will want a supply, we can only reckon on markets which have given but 3½ millions: and what is still more serious, we have further to take into account that the countries which have given Great Britain this supply are already exhausting their stores in supplying other countries whose population is three times as large as our own.

That view, however, somewhat overlooks the fact, that our importations during recent low prices really form no measure of the importation which will take place when best wheat is worth in Mark lane upwards of 80s a quarter.

All the local reports complain of the destruction caused by slugs, a complaint which, we trust, will be allayed by the more recent keen frosts. Some of these reports indicate that the past season has not been without its useful lesson to farmers on the folly of relying too exclusively on grain. Thus, the Cambridgeshire reporter says:—

We have long been of opinion that very many of our fen farmers are missing their way in running after so many acres of corn upon the farm, and keep less stock than is for their own interest. In too many instances, we fear, from the disastrous seasons they have had recently to cope with, the "needful" is now out of the way to purchase the flock. In such cases it is difficult to correct the evil, although they may be fully alive to its existence.

Our readers will find no novelty in such opinions, but it is good to see them taken up in these quarters.

Of the progress of sowing, the Berkshire report states:—

Owing to the continued wet weather fears were entertained that, as was the case last autumn, we should be unable to proceed with wheat-sowing, and it was getting much behind; but the last few days have been so favourable that many acres are now being daily sown in fair order. The land works heavily, and requires a great deal of labour. The coarser varieties of wheat are most in request for seed, as *quantity* seems likely to be now desirable. Owing to the damp state of the land there are immense numbers of slugs, which we fear will be inimical to the young wheat, and occasion much trouble; they have already destroyed much of the rye and trifolium.

On the same important subject the Gloucestershire report says:—

Some alarm has naturally existed in the apprehension that the present season would be as unpropitious as that of last year for depositing the seed wheat in the earth, and the rainy condition of the elements during several weeks at an important crisis was not calculated to dispel those fears; yet on the dry soils the process of wheat-sowing has been carried on with energy, and the fine dry days of the past week have proved favourable for an active continuance of the essential operations. The greatest anxiety must prevail concerning the state of the weather during the ensuing six weeks, for much land which is strong and wet is not in a fit condition to be worked.

Much of the apprehension expressed in these reports will have been allayed by the recent improvement in the weather.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Wilkerby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Nov. 8, 1853.

Currants—The clearances for consumption in October were only 180 tons, or six tons per diem, against 1,570 tons in October, 1852, and against 1,300 tons in October, 1851. The deliveries in bond were 205 tons, of which 85 tons to the colonies, 85 tons to the Continent, and 35 tons coastwise. The Liverpool clearances in October were 45 tons, against 200 tons in October, 1852. This great falling off in the deliveries may be regarded either in a favourable or an unfavourable light. It is most unfavourable if we can bring ourselves to the strange belief that the use of currants has been suddenly given up by all classes in this country by reason of the price to consumers being 3d to 4d per lb higher than during last winter. If this were the case, the public must of necessity have taken more raisins than usual in the autumn, whereas the London clearances of that article in September and October have been only 1,300 tons, against 1,800 tons in September and October, 1852 when prices ruled higher than at present. The market continues in a state of inaction, and no sales have been made to cause any alteration in prices. The quality of the new Cephalonia fruit just landed is better than the first arrivals of 1852, and 100s is demanded: the new Patras is not better than that of 1852, and the total yield of good and bad of all growths will be less than half of that of 1852 crop. Raisins—The total importation of last season until Christmas having been 4,950 tons, we still require 2,600 tons, or about 35 cargoes, to reach that quantity. The stock of new Valentias in the warehouses on the 1st inst. was 1,600 tons, against 2,000 tons on the 1st November, 1852. We were then receiving large supplies of new Turkey fruit in boxes, which were going freely into consumption at 47s to 51s. As the London clearances of raisins in November and December invariably reach from 2,800 to 3,000 tons, it would seem that if the consumption do not turn upon old Chesmes, which is not likely before Christmas, the present supply of other sorts, with what is afloat from Denia, will not be too much for our usual consumption Old Chesme barrels of fine quality have been bought at 44s, and no more to be had thereat; in other descriptions scarcely any business has been done. A good supply of black Smyrnas will arrive before Christmas.

(From Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Nov. 7, 1853.

Since the 22nd ult. our market has been characterised by the greatest activity, and except in the instance of new season's fine, the high prices of which deter at present much business in them, a further improvement in value has taken place in almost every grade of tea. The eagerness shown by dealers during the past fortnight to buy, leads to the belief that their stocks must have been reduced to the lowest ebb, and judging from the last advices from China to hand on the 29th ult., under date 27th August from Shanghai, and to the 5th Sept. from Canton, we are of opinion that present prices will be maintained, and should the bulk of the congous prove as tarry as they have been represented, the medium black leaf kinds will, and must continue to attract, as indeed has been the case of late, the great run being almost entirely directed to these qualities.

(From Messrs Gogel & Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Messrs Van Notten & Co.)

Havana, Oct. 21, 1853.

Sugar.—The shipments from hence and Matanzas, since our last reports of the 14th ult., amount to 60,715 boxes, against 40,868 boxes last year during the corresponding space of time; the whole exportation from both ports since 1st January amount to 945,759 boxes, against 939,628 boxes in 1852: and by the comparative statement annexed, it will be observed that there have been shipped about 95,000 boxes less to the United States, and 70,000 boxes more to the North of Europe. The present stock between here and Matanzas is now reduced to about 160,000 to 170,000 boxes, of which already almost one-half in second hands, and the further supplies from the country will be but very trifling; the crop, consequently, proves less abundant than expected at the beginning of the same. Although dry and grainy sugars are no longer to be met with, the above circumstance, and also the comparative small stocks in some of the principal markets of Europe, caused of late large purchases on speculation, and since our last report prices experienced a rise of rs ¼ to ½. Our quotations at foot are firmly maintained, and we see no probability for their fall, the less so if freights should experience a decline, which appears rather probable. There is likewise a little more stir in white sugars However this class is still neglected in comparison to other descriptions, while the stock of the same amounts to at least 40,000 boxes. The prospects for the ensuing season remain favourable, but it is still generally apprehended that owing to the mortality amongst the Negroes on many of the principal plantations, the consequent want of hands will shorten the final result of the crop. Muscovado sugars continued in rather brisk demand for the United States; the stock is very much reduced, and we quote to-day rs 4½ to 5½ for good to fair quality.

Freights.—Cowes and Great Britain, 3*l* 5s to 3*l* 10s; Cowes and North Sea, 4*l* to 4*l* 5s; Mediterranean, 3*l* to 3*l* 15s; Hamburg and Bremen, 4*l* to 4*l* 12s 6d; France, 75f to 85f; United States, 1¾ to 1⅞ dols per box; 6 to 7½ dols per hhd; 3 to 3¼ dols per hhd molasses.

(From Mr W. Mure's Circular.)

New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1853.

For the week ending the 8th the sales of cotton amounted to 10,000 bales, and the market closed dull and drooping in consequence of the unfavourable advices from Europe. During the week ending 15th

instant, although there was more cotton offered, the sales reached only 7,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛c to ¼c, principally on the low qualities; the sorts good middling and above kept their ground better, owing to their great scarcity, which is quite extraordinary in a beginning of season. Yesterday the accounts per Canada to 1st inst. were received, and have again unsettled the market. Our prices may be quoted very dull as follows (free on board ship, freight at ⅝d, exchange at 109 per cent.):—Low middling, 9c, equal to 5½d; middling, 9½c, equal to 5¾d; good middling, 10¼c, equal to 6⅛d; middling fair, 10¾c, equal to 6⅜d; fair to good fair, nominal. There is still a great falling off in our receipts at this port, which are since 1st September 54,314 bales, against 187,081 bales at the same period last year. Freights—Very few vessels having entered, the rates are still advancing, and are now firm at ¾d for Liverpool, and 1½c for Havre. Exchanges—The rates are about the same as last quoted, say 8½ to 9¼ per cent. premium on London; 5f 15c to 5f 27½c per dollar on Paris; and 2¼ to 2¾ per cent. discount for 60 days on New York, sight bill ¼ per cent. discount to par. Of the Crop—I have no new feature to advise about the crop, except that since my last the weather has been favourable for maturing and gathering, and I think that, taking everything into consideration, the yield will be a good average one, although there is no doubt that in some sections the injury sustained by worms, rains, and rot will greatly reduce the yield there as compared with last year.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 10, 1853.

Our diplomatists continue to consider the Eastern question under a very favourable light, in spite of the dispatches from the Principalities or Constantinople, which are not cheering for the friends of peace. All the letters we have received say that the new propositions submitted to the Sultan and the Czar do not deviate from those which have already been made. When they come from Austria and Prussia, they admit the note of Vienna without modifications—when they are presented by England and France, they introduce modifications according to those which had been demanded by the Divan. It seems, then, very difficult to obtain a peaceful arrangement, and the hostilities have begun to assume such a character that diplomatists must now wait until one of the parties obtain a decided advantage, which would permit the negotiations to be renewed with more appearance of success.

The first operations of war have turned in favour of the Turks. Omer Pacha has passed the Danube at several points—at Kalafat in Little Wallachia, at Giurgevo, and at Otenitza in Great Wallachia. The Russians endeavoured to repel the Turks, but failed in the attempt. Omer Pacha's plan seems to be to march directly, with all his force, against Bucharest.

Thus war is in full activity between the Turks and Russians, and we have received from Petersburg information which proves that the Czar does not think of an immediate arrangement. The *Journal of St Petersburg* has published an especial manifesto, dated 21st Oct. In this document it is set forth that Russia, provoked to the contest, had no other resource than to take up arms, in order to compel the Ottoman Porte to respect treaties, and obtain reparation for the offensive manner in which the very moderate demands of the Czar were met, as well as his legitimate solicitude for the orthodox faith in the East.

In the midst of those serious events, there is a fact which however gives some confidence to Europe. Austria and Prussia have again declared that they intend to remain neutral as long as they are not forced to take an active part by the interests of their subjects. England and France remain spectators of the struggle. They have only sent their fleets into the Bosphorus in order to survey the manœuvres of the Russians, and to prevent them from invading Bulgaria and marching towards Costantinople. It is announced that they will maintain their non-intervening situation as long as the Russians remain on the left banks of the Danube. But they would not suffer an invasion into Bulgaria, and still less the passing of the Balkans.

An incident which took place a few days ago was well nigh to have brought about a complete rupture between France and Russia. M. Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, was present at a diplomatic *soiree* with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He reproached bitterly the French Government for authorizing the attacks and insults which were addressed to the Czar by the French journals, and even by the organs of the Cabinet, such as *La Patrie*, *Le Constitutionnel*, and *Le Pays*. M. Drouyn de Lhuys answered that France did not resemble those who give one hand as a token of friendship, and at the same time take hold of their poniard with the other hand to stab those to whom they give the name of friend. It is probable that this quarrel was the origin of a report by which M. de Kisseleff had demanded his passports. But the affair has been hushed, and M. de Kisseleff has been invited by the Emperor to the *fetes* of Fontainbleau.

The following are the variations which took place on the principal securities from November 3rd to 9th:—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents. declined from ...	74 30	to	73 50	and left off at	73 90
The 4½ per Cents. improved from	99 90	—	100 95	—	99 90
Bank Shares	2795 0	—	2840 0	—	2840 0
Northern Shares.....	847 50	—	860 0	—	852 50
Strasburg	810 0	—	825 0	—	820 0
Lyons.....	906 25	—	907 50	—	900 0
Orleans	1162 50	—	1170 0	—	1162 50
Rouen	1025 0	—	1040 0	—	1037 50
Havre	485 0	—	500 0	—	490 0
Avignon	727 50	—	740 0	—	732 60

Half-past Four.—We had to-day a variety of reports on 'Change. It was stated that the Ambassadors of England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia had met at Vienna, and had resolved to impose an armistice on the Turkish army. But M. de Bourquency, the French Ambassador, had refused to adhere to such a decision, and had declared that he must refer to his Government. It was added that the French Cabinet had answered negatively. According to another report, General Canrobert will be sent to Petersburg with an extraordinary mission.

The Three per Cents varied from 73f 80c to 73f 70c, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents from 99f 80c to 99f 90c; the Bank shares, from 2,840f to 2,845f; the Northern shares, from 847f 50c to 850f; Strasburg, from 810f to 817f 50; Lyons, from 890f to 895f; Orleans, from 1,147f 50c to 1,150f; Rouen, from 1,025f to 1,030f; Havre, from 490f to 492f 50c; Avignon, from 725f to 727f 50c.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince, Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday, the Queen walked in the Home park and Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting.

On Wednesday, His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at a committee of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

The first dramatic performance at the Castle, this season, took place on Thursday. The piece selected was King Henry the Fifth.

On Wednesday, being the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the troops forming the garrison at Windsor paraded in the Home park.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is now convalescent.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign office. The Council broke up at six o'clock. Another Council was held on Thursday. The Council sat three hours.

The office of Ulster King-at-Arms has been conferred on the distinguished genealogist, topographer, antiquarian, and general scholar, John Bernard Burke, Esq.

The King of the Belgians left Dover for Ostend on Saturday last. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant still remain in this country.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr John Higgins as Consul at Cork, and of Mr John C. O'Neill as Consul at Belfast, for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr Edward Wallerstein as Consul-General in Great Britain for the Republic of San Salvador.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr William Leslie Thomson as Vice-Consul at Aberdeen, for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

METROPOLIS.

The London Docks.—Some important additions are in course of being effected at the Custom-house at the London Docks, by direction of the Lords of the Treasury, in order to provide for the newly-formed Customs establishment for that mart of commerce, and the great increase which has lately taken place in the business at that vast establishment.

Proposed Testimonial to Prince Albert.—On Monday, a public meeting, under the authority of the Lord Mayor, was held at the Guildhall, to consider the propriety of erecting some memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connection with a "testimonial of admiration and esteem to his Royal Highness Prince Albert." Resolutions in conformity of the project were passed unanimously.

The Lord Mayor's Show.—This pageant passed off with much *eclat* on Wednesday.

Corporation Reform.—The Commissioners have resumed their inquiries on this subject.

Health of London during the Week.—The number of deaths from all causes registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday was 1,112; in the previous week it was 1,144. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1843-52 the average number was 1,001, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1,101. Hence it appears that the mortality of last week slightly exceeded the estimated amount. Cholera continues to make progress, though its rate of increase is not rapid. The deaths referred to it last week were 102. In the last four weeks the numbers rose as follows:—45, 83, 99, and 102; in the same periods diarrhœa and dysentery were fatal in 55, 48, 43, and 42 cases, showing a constant decrease. Of the 102 deaths by cholera, 11 occurred in the west districts, 9 in the north, 2 in the central, 21 in the east, and 59 in the south districts. Last week the births of 847 boys and 811 girls, in all 1,658 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 was 1,428. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.933 in. The mean temperature of the week was 48.9 deg., which is 2.8 deg. above the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature rose above 52 deg. on Tuesday and Wednesday, which is about 6 deg. above the average. The wind blew from the south-east.

PROVINCES.

Termination of the Fustian Dyers' Strike at Manchester.—We are at last in a condition to announce the termination of this long-protracted strike, which has lasted for over seventeen weeks. Since Monday the men on strike have been offering themselves at the different works in large numbers, withdrawing their demand for an advance of wages, and agreeing to consider 10½ hours of overtime as a day's work, instead of seven hours as previously.

The Strikes in East Lancashire.—In those districts of this county of which Burnley and Bacup are the centre, there is no probability of the masters re-opening their mills. One manufacturer at Burnley states that ten per cent. advance had been conceded; but the operatives demanded equalisation of prices, and their notion of effecting it was to select a manufacturer who paid the highest rates and bring all the others up to his level, without reference to the prices of other towns, and without caring for difference in quality of work, of machinery, or the state of the markets for which goods were being produced. A meeting of the operatives at Burnley took place on Monday, which was addressed by delegates from other towns. One of the delegates said he was sorry to say that he had no funds to spare for Burnley, all their contributions at present being required for Preston. At Bacup, Newchurch, and Rossendale

the complaints of the masters as to what led to the lock-out of the hands is much the same as at Burnley. At Glossop, the notice of the masters to take off the recently advanced ten per cent. to the weavers has expired, and the operatives, under the advice of their leaders, have submitted for the present.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.—The changes produced here by the dearness of money, the apprehensions of war, and other causes, have not been very material; and trade, in almost all branches, has continued in a healthy state. The country reports are also favourable, although there were serious misgivings about the delay of winter wheat-sowing, and extensive damage resulting from the heavy rains and the flooded state of the country. In other respects, the provincial accounts are quite satisfactory, showing that Irish landlords and farmers have been much benefited by the high prices in the corn markets; whilst they have had a far better average rate of produce than has been realised in England.

THE VACANT BISHOPRICK.—The vacant see has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Henry Griffin, ex-Junior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and rector of Clonfeacle, in the diocess of Armagh.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

There is but little change to be remarked in the trade of Paris. The country shopkeepers merely purchase to complete their assortments, and the export merchants buy patterns, but adjourn all important orders from week to week. The orders received from abroad by the commission brokers are in general conditional, so that if peace be not maintained the manufacturers must suffer materially. Under this impression the latter dare not manufacture on speculation, although their stocks are unusually low. The vendors of articles of luxury are suffering more than any other class. Some few have orders for the United States and for Spain, but the great majority find themselves in a completely dead season, although the months of November and December are those during which they generally effect their most lucrative sales. Letters from Elbeuf state that the manufacturers in that town have been fortunate in disposing of the greater portion of their winter stock of cloths. The manufacturers of Roubaix have been compelled to make great sacrifices in order to effect sales. The accounts from the agricultural districts of the state of the winter crops are in general favourable. The weather has been so fine that many farmers have been induced to sow wheat after digging out their potatoes and beet-root, in ground which otherwise should have remained idle until spring. This circumstance has perhaps prevented the country markets from being well supplied with wheat, and has produced a further rise in the price of corn. Flour has been quoted in Paris at 2f the sack of 157 kilogrammes higher than during the preceding week. The following are the prices of wheat per hectolitre in the different markets of France:—Lille, 38f; Amiens, 31f; Arras, 33f 50c; Cambrai, 35f; Valenciennes, 36f 25c; Beauvaix, 34f; Clermont, 34f 33c; Nogent-sur-Seine, 30f 50c; Peronne, 28f 25c; Provins, 31f 56c; Houdan, 35f 25c; Gallardon, 33f 60c; Orleans, 34f 60c; Strasburg, 32f 25c; Troyes, 33f 30c; Coulommiers, 32f 95c; Besançon, 29f 50c; Vernon, 33f 80c; Beaumont-sur-Oise, 33f. Those prices have influenced the quotations in the Paris market, where good wheat is rated at 36f the hectolitre. These are the prices of the new wheat, which is of very superior quality, and of which but very little has yet been brought to market. It is difficult to dispose of old wheat even at a reduced price. Spanish wheat is next in quality to French, and is in good demand. The late harvest appears to have been unusually abundant in Spain, and the growers, notwithstanding the expense of carriage, are able to compete with other foreigners in the French markets. The importation of wheat at Havre continues on a vast scale. The arrivals last week amounted to 160,000 hectolitres, and still the stock on hand diminishes rather than increases. 200,000 hectolitres of wheat have arrived within the last eight days at Marseilles, and Egyptian and Polish wheat have fallen 1f 50c the hectolitre. The price of rye, barley, and oats follows the ascending movement of wheat. Rye is quoted at 32f the weight of 115 kilogrammes; oats, 29f the 150 kilogrammes; and barley, 25f the 100 kilogrammes. The cattle markets in the provinces continue to be well supplied with sheep and oxen, but prices are well supported. A considerable number of Spanish sheep have been imported into France, which has caused a decline in the price of mutton in the south, but which has not yet extended further.

A deputation from the metal-founders of France has had an interview with the Emperor. They impressed on His Majesty the necessity for taking a prompt decision on the question of reducing the duties on the importation of metals. They observed, in addition to other arguments, that it will be absolutely impossible to prevent accidents on railways until each road shall be furnished with a double line of rails, and that France cannot furnish a sufficient supply of rails for that purpose. It is said that the ironmasters will not longer oppose a reduction of the duties payable on the importation of coal and cast iron, but they are inflexible on the subject of unwrought iron. The other manufacturers insist on a reduction of the duty payable on all metals. A commission has been appointed, of which M Morny is a member, to reconcile those conflicting interests. It is expected that the Government will shortly adopt a resolution on the subject.

BELGIUM.

The Legislative Chambers were opened by the King in person on Tuesday. In the course of his address, His Majesty intimated:—"My Ministers will invite you to lower the imports duties on raw materials, for the advantage of Belgian manufacturers; they will also propose a measure for completing and amending the patent laws. Public instruction continues to be developed in all its degrees. Industrial teaching is propagated. The teaching of the commercial sciences is established. A superior institute of commerce has been organised in one of our great towns with the aid of the Government. The efforts made to introduce more enlightened systems of agriculture have not been unfruitful; experience permits the presentation of a definitive system of teaching; it will be shortly submitted to your deliberation. The moral and material well-being of our populations and the consolidation of Belgian nationality, such is the twofold object of our common task. To this my Government, sustained, I hope, by your patriotic concurrence, will devote its constant cares; and, gentlemen, our end will surely be gained, if Belgium, acting as heretofore, continues to enjoy its independent existence with dignity and prudence, and in a manner to conciliate more and more the esteem and confidence of foreign nations."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Judging from the accounts which have reached us this week, it is evident that the war between Russia and Turkey has commenced in earnest. Several engagements of a minor character have taken place, in which the Turks appear to have been victorious. The following conditions are insisted on in an *ultimatum* presented by Omar Pasha to Prince Gortschakoff:—

"All the strong places in the Principalities to be given into the hands of the Turks immediately; the complete evacuation of the Principalities as speedily as possible, and a guarantee of all the Powers against similar invasion."

The *Journal de St Petersbourg* of the 1st of November publishes an imperial manifesto, in which it is said that since Russia has been provoked to war, nothing is left to her but to have recourse to force of arms in order to compel the Ottoman Porte to respect the treaties. The Russian arms must now exact satisfaction for the insults with which Turkey replied to the Czar's most moderate demands and his loyal solicitude for the defence of the orthodox church in the East. We understand that the English and French fleets anchored in the Bosphorus on the 2nd inst.

AMERICA.

The latest accounts from New York are to the 29th ult. Commercial affairs were in an unsettled state; yet trade in general was tolerably healthy. The steamships Northern Light and Ohio had arrived at New York with advices from San Francisco, California, to the 1st of October, and 2,628,174 dols in gold dust. The steamships Panama and Pacific left San Francisco on the 1st ult.; specie on freight estimated at the value of 2,566,234 dols. The Isthmus of Nicaragua was free from sickness, the river high, and the steamers all in good order. Advices from the mining districts of California represent the mines as being in a flourishing condition. Extensive facilities for the working of the placers were being created. The quartz mines in Grass Valley were paying better than at any previous period. Rich and valuable discoveries had also been made on Lake Valley. The crops throughout the State were in the most flourishing condition, and a large yield was confidently anticipated.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have advices from Monte Video to the 8th October. A revolution broke out there on the 24th September, and the President (Gero), and the different Government officials, had taken refuge on board the foreign vessels in the harbour—the President taking shelter in the French frigate. A Provisional Government, consisting of Freetnosa, Rivera, Lavellega, and Flores, had been appointed. The revolutionary party conducted themselves with the greatest moderation, and the town was quiet—business going forward as usual.

From Rio, under date the 10th October, we have the following:—"Coffee as in preceding months. Contrary to every reasonable expectation, the transactions were important, and prices advanced 200 reis. Early, and until late in the month, the quotations were almost without variation, but as soon as advices to the 24th of August were received by the Brasileira steamer on the 21st an improvement of 100 reis was noted, and on the 26th the highest prices were paid, these having since prevailed. The sales were of importance on the 12th and 14th, but the most extensive transactions occurred from the 19th to the 25th, after which period supplies were less free than they had previously been. Of the sales of the month, 54,600 were for the United States, 13,800 for the Mediterranean, 87,600 bags for the North of Europe, Channel, &c. Of the whole, about one-half new. The sterling cost per cwt on board, exchange at 28.04, compared with the cost in September, 1852, when 27.859 was the medium exchange, was as follows:—

	Superior.		First good		First ordinary.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d
1852	36	6	34	11	33	3
1853	43	7	41	10	40	1

At Bahia, on the 14th ult., the import market was heathy. Sugar was in good request. The exports for the year ending the 30th of Sept. were 82,732 cases, 1,226 boxes, and 216,641 bags and barrels. The annexed report, dated the 16th October, is from Pernambuco:—The entries of our new crop of sugar continue on a very litmited scale, and the article comes forward more slowly than had been expected. Of the new crop about 1,600 bags have been received; a small portion white, bought up by the local refiners, and the remainder muscovado; the latter has been purchased as ballast for vessels at our quoted rates, but which, we conceive, must give way when the crop comes forward more freely. The only shipment since our last number has been 95 tons, making the total exports since the 1st of November last 65,463 tons, or an excess of 14,054 tons over the crop of 1851 and 1852. No new sugar yet to market at either Paraiba or Maceio."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer Calcutta arrived at Trieste on Tuesday after a run of 113 hours from Alexandria. The Indian mail had arrived at Alexandria, with dates from Calcutta, October 3; Bombay, October 14

Burmah, September 17; and Hongkong, September 27. Our troops in Burmah are in a state of siege, and the country in possession of the followers of Meatoon and other chiefs of equal rank, who give out that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. Our steamers are fired upon in going up and down the river, and the country is becoming a desert. Mr James Thomason, the celebrated Governor of the Agra Presidency, is dead.

Reports are current that a Russian army is invading Khiva and Bokhara; that Russia has entered into an alliance with Dost Mahomed and with Persia, and that a large Persian army has been collected in the valley of Sultanieh for the purpose of co-operating with Russia against Turkey. Trade in India fair. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s 1d. Shanghai has been occupied since the 7th of September by a band of insurgents. At Amoy, on the 12th of September, the rebels completely routed a body of Government troops. Mexican dollars are to be current in China. Exchange on London, 7s 2d to 7s.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Castle Freke, county of Cork, the Lady Carberry, of a daughter.
At No. 60 Lowndes square, the Hon. Mrs Harvie Farquhar, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at 35 Belgrave square, the wife of Charles William Grenfell, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., at 6 Bayswater hill, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, of daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at Hodroyd, the Hon. Mrs E. Monckton, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at Wilton hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs Edward Thornton Wodehouse, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at 7 Princes gate, Hyde park, the Lady Fanny Howard, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Stockbury church, James d'Esterre Taylor, Esq., Royal Marines, to Maria Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Catty, Royal Engineers, of Stockbury park, Kent.
On the 8th inst., at Weybridge, by the Rev. William Gifford, M.A., Albert Vaillant, Captain Bombay Army, to Giulia Isabella, younger daughter of the late Colonel Maceroni, of Weybridge.
On the 28th ult., at the British Consulate, Geneva, Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart., to Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Margesson, of Oakhurst, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at No. 17 Coates crescent, Miss Grace Dalrymple Hay, second daughter of the late Sir John Dalrymple Hay, of Park place, Bart.
On the 2nd inst., aged 76, Mary, widow of the late Major-General William Brooks, H.E.I.C.S.
On the 4th inst., at Bonnington house, Lanark, Elizabeth Johnanna, wife of Sir Charles W. A. Ross, Bart., of Balnagown and Bonnington, aged 32.
On Saturday, the 5th inst., aged 68, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, the Right Hon. Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, of Raynham hall, Norfolk, and of Tamworth castle, Warwickshire.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is asserted that the recent regulation for the delivery of free goods by the landing officers of the Customs is likely to be rescinded, and that the merchants will again be compelled to have their goods examined by the tide-waiters.

An iron steamer, intended for the "Deep Sea Fishing Association of Scotland," has been launched on the Clyde. She is about 100 feet in length, and 16 feet beam; her measurement about 100 tons, and her engines are 30-horse power.

Mr Webb, the celebrated New York ship-builder, has received a commission from the Emperor of Russia to construct a line-of-battle ship of 3,000 tons, carrying 100 guns. She is to have double engines of 500-horse power each, and a steam propeller as an auxiliary.

A question as to an extension of bonding privileges to certain quays and warehouses some distance above London-bridge, and which is of great importance to the warfingers of the port generally, is now pending before the Lords of the Treasury.

The Belgian Chargé-d'affaires in Washington has made an arrangement with the United States Government, whereby the latter grants a considerable subsidy for the establishing of a line of steamers between New York and Antwerp, on the condition that they commence running within three months.

The advices from St Petersburg are to the 29th ult. Grain was again in better demand, and the rate of exchange was unaltered; the tendency, however, being less favourable for this country. The weather was mild, and freights remained high. From Odessa the dates are to the 28th. The demand for wheat continued to improve, and upwards of 40 000 quarters had recently been taken at prices ranging from 32s 8d to 37s 6d. There had been further arrivals of vessels, and the rates of freight for wheat were 22s 3d to 23s 3d. The shipments for the month of September had been 348,000 quarters of wheat and 12,000 quarters of Indian corn, the bulk of which was destined for France and the Mediterranean.

At Naples, wheat has advanced to 70s per quarter. Wine is 50 per cent. dearer than usual, and oil has rapidly improved in value.

The mercantile advices from Vienna show little alteration in the condition of the Austrian finances. The following return from the Bank for the last three months had just been issued, whence it appears that the various items remain, on the whole, without any important change, the specie in hand being equal to about 4,500,000*l* sterling, and the notes in circulation to nearly 20,000,000*l*:—

	August.	September.	October.
Silver florins	44 677,652	44,577,887	45,039,527
Notes in circulation	191,93 .226	192,554,231	193,100,562
Bills discounted	51,225,229	54 490,[illegible]88	55,[illegible]62,132
Advances on Government funds	29 566,600	21,813,400	23,849,600
Do. to Government	124,693,886	123,202,288	122,20[illegible],288

At a meeting of the Agua Fria Gold Mining Company held on Wednesday, the reports and accounts were adopted. It was explained that the progress made, although at present slow, was regarded on the whole as satisfactory. The balance standing to the credit of the company, including 14 000*l* invested in railway debentures, is 23,612*l*

The Board of Health at Lisbon has declared Liverpool to be an infected port from the 5th of October.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce has declared the port of Leith infected with cholera; consequently, that all vessels coming from thence will be subject to quarantine.

A Treasury order has been issued, permitting the admission of German plums into this country until 1st August next, at the duty of 7s per cwt.

The following is an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal quarter ending the 30th September, exclusive of Treasury notes funded and trust funds:—

	dols	c
RECEIPTS.		
From Customs	19,718,822	00
From sales of land	1,489,562	05
From miscellaneous sources	130,392	47
Total	21,338,776	52
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil, miscellaneous intercourse and public debt	8,159,179	94
Interior department, pensions and Indians	846,213	01
War department	2,935,861	40
Navy ditto	3,140,129	35
Total	15,081,383	70

The receipts for the fiscal quarter ending 30th of September, 1852, being the corresponding quarter with the above, were—

From Customs	15,723,934	00
From public lands	445,948	00
From miscellaneous	201,450	00
	16,341,329	00
Increase in 1853	4,997,447	52

Literature.

A LOVE STORY, &c.: *a Fragment from the Doctor.* By the late ROBERT SOUTHEY. Longman. A number of the "*Traveller's Library.*" WHOEVER suggested to Messrs Longman that the "Love Story" from the Doctor would form an interesting number for the "Travellers' Library" has certainly not made a mistake. It is interesting enough, at least one-third of the little book; but as to its being one of the most simple and beautiful stories in the language, equal to Addison or Goldsmith, that seems to us quite a mistake. The little history of the parents and relations of Leonard Bacon is a pathetic tale. Much of the remainder might amuse an antiquary, but will give no pleasure to story readers. The tale is disfigured, too, by some of the sad prejudices which were fixed in Mr Southey in the latter part of his life. His foolish remarks against newspapers and against the manufacturing system, and in favour of an unreasonable loyalty, now antiquated, are very much misplaced in a book that the newspapers must recommend to procure for it a reading, and that can find but a small public unless it be perused by the manufacturing classes. Such remarks make it a story for a party or a clique; it is written for the professors of certain opinions—religious, political, and social, and is not a story and a book for all the world. But as the "Doctor," from which it is extracted, is "an English classic," "though people," as the editor somewhat inconsistently says, "will not be at the trouble of picking their way through it" to this story, it ought to be already well known, and not require to be published in a separate form. The pathetic little tale will hardly float the pieces of literary antiquarianism and the poor philosophy which are mingled with it over a very large surface. The editor probably regards such literary extracts and reminisences as "food for thought," or he would have used the pruning knife more freely. Probably he shares most of the prejudices of his father-in-law, and thinks the philosophy a jewel which for us is not even shining paste.

THE FARMERS' ALMANAC FOR 1854. By C. W. JOHNSON and WM. SHAW. Ridgway.

THIS is certainly one of the most complete almanacs and calendars of the day; and it contains a mass of information in the highest degree useful to the country resident, the farmer, and the horticulturist. The monthly notices of the work to be done on and about the farm are alone worth the price of the whole. Everything given is in accordance with the spirit of modern and enterprising husbandry.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History of William the Conqueror. Cooke.
History of Alexander the Great. Cooke.
Boys and their Rulers; or, What we do at School. Cooke.
Saunterings in London. Cooke.
The Universal Library. Cooke.
Victoria; late Australia Felix. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.
Willich's Income Tax Tables. Longman.
Suggestions for an Annual Return of Agricultural Statistics. By G. W. Cooke. Stevens and Norton.
The Globe Prepared for Man: a Guide to Geology. Adams.
"Keeper," a Good Dog in Old Times. Plate from Boys and Co.
"Coming Events." Plate from Boys and Co.
The Family Friend. Orr and Co.
The Home Companion. Orr and Co.
Cookery, Rational, Practical, and Economical. Orr and Co.
Lett's Diary for 1854. Lett, Son, and Steer.
Map of the Ottoman Empire. Wyld.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Bristol.—The monthly sugar statements will be shortly resumed.

A CONSTANT READER, Huntley, will find a reply to his inquiry about defaced coin, in a Treasury Minute inserted in another part of this paper.

COLONIST writes as follows:—

"The quantity of spirits made in this country is said to be as follows:—England, 6 million gallons; Scotland, 11 million gallons; Ireland, 9 million gallons; in all, 26 million of gallons. The proportions are reported to be—1 qr barley, 20 gallons; 1 cwt sugar, 10½ gallons; 1 cwt molasses, 7 gallons. It follows that if the 26 million of gallons were made wholly from sugar, 1[illegible]0,000 tons annually would be required for the purpose. Now, as sugar is cheap and barley dear, I am anxious to learn what price barley must reach to induce the distillers to substitute sugar for it. Can you tell me? COLONIST."

Frequent discussions have taken place on this head, and in former articles we have given several times estimates of the comparative prices of sugar and barley for distilling, but we fear there is nothing to be relied upon very accurately. In 1847 during the very high price of barley, a small quantity of sugar was used for distilling and for brewing.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Gazette.*)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 5th day of November*, 1853 :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	L.		L.
Notes issued	29,047,330	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	15,047,330
		Silver bullion	...
	29,047,330		29,047,330

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	L.		L.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, (including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,498,152
Rest	3,184,275	Other Securities	16,749,699
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,677,159	Notes	6,419,885
Other Deposits	12,171,032	Gold and Silver Coin	632,215
Seven Day and other Bills	1,314,485		
	35,299,951		35,299,951

Dated the 16th November, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result :—

Liabilities.	L.	*Assets.*	L.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,941,930	Securities	27,694,851
Public Deposits	4,077,159	Bullion	15,679,545
Other or private Deposits	12,171,032		
	40,190,121		43,374,396

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,184,275*l*, *as stated in the above account under the head* REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	402,816
An increase of Public Deposits of	448,350
A decrease of Other Deposits of	151,646
A decrease of Securities of	506,191
An increase of Bullion of	408,861
An increase of Rest of	8,782
An increase of Reserve of	768,766

The Bank accounts made up to last Saturday present a very favourable change. The *circulation* has *decreased* by 402,816*l*, which may be regarded as the return of notes issued for the payment of dividends: there is a large *increase* of *public deposits*, amounting to 448,350*l*, and a small *decrease* of *private deposits* of 151,646*l*: the *securities* show a *decrease* of no less than 506,191*l*, and the *bullion* an *increase* of 408,861*l*: the whole resulting in the large *increase* of *reserve* of unemployed notes of 768,766*l*. This is the most healthy return that we have had for some time past.

There is an abundant supply of money with a diminishing demand; so that first-class bills are easily discounted somewhat under the Bank rates. Short-dated paper of unexceptionable quality has been discounted pretty easily at 4½ per cent. The supply of bills from the provinces has materially fallen off; and everything indicates that parties had supplied themselves freely, and had anticipated their wants some weeks back under the apprehension of greater difficulty now; and the very fact of their having done so, tends now to an easier money market. The accounts which we have from some of the most important provincial seats of trade represent the local demand for money to be considerably abated.

There is a circumstance in relation to the redemption of the South Sea Stock, to which we adverted last week, which speaks strongly as to the diminished demand for money. We then stated that the Bank of England, at the instance of the Government, had issued a notice that they were prepared to anticipate the payments due in January at a discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the time, being 1 per cent. below the minimum rate of the Bank, besides affording the advantage to the holders of that stock of enabling them to invest in other stocks at much more favourable terms than it is likely they will be able to do in January. But notwithstanding such advantages, it appears that (with a solitary exception to a small amount) none have availed themselves of the offer. And so anxious, it is understood, is the Government to anticipate the payments of January now, that we hear the Bank have expressed their willingness to make the payments now for an allowance at the rate of 3 per cent. in place of 4 per cent., as already announced.

It is understood that the bullion has again been increased during the week by considerable arrivals; although there have been shipments of gold to the Continent, chiefly to France, amounting to 120,000*l*. An active demand has arisen for silver for shipment to the East by the next steamer, and, in consequence, the price of dollars has advanced to 5s 1d the ounce, and of bar silver to 5s 2¾d. About 400,000*l* will be carried to the East by the next steamer.

The exchanges remain steady at about the same rates, with the exception of France, which shows a slight decline. The quotations are again below 25f; and if the present demand for silver should continue, and with it the high price, it may be expected that a further decline in the French exchanges will take place, and, in consequence, further shipments of gold in exchange for silver.

The market for public securities during the week has been extremely buoyant, and Consols, in spite of the warlike aspect of affairs in the East, have maintained the position to which they had advanced a week ago. The purchases by the public for investment have continued on a considerable scale. The Exchequer bill market has remained firm at 2s to 5s premium; and, as it is understood that any further issue to the Bank has been suspended, it is probable that the price will henceforward improve. The following is our ordinary list, showing the fluctuation of stock during the week :—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest
Saturday	94⅞	95	94⅞	95
Monday	95	95⅜	95	95⅝
Tuesday	95	95¼	95	95⅜
Wednesday	94½	95⅛	93⅞	95
Thursday	93½	94⅞	93⅞	94½
Friday	94⅛	94½	93½	94⅞

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	94⅞ ⅛	93¾ 4
— — money	94⅞ ⅛	93¾ 4
3½ per cents	95⅞ ⅛	94½ 3½
3 per cent reduced ... do.	95⅞ ⅛	93¾ 3½
Exchequer bills, large March	1s 4s pm	2s 5s pm
— — ..... June	1s 4s pm	2s 5s pm
Bank stock	214 16	216 18
East India stock	249 53	250 4
Spanish 3 per cents	44½ 5	44¾ 5½
— 3 per cents new def.	21½ ⅛	21¾ 2
Portuguese 4 per cents	41 3	41 3
Mexican 3 per cents	26 ½	25½ ¾
Dutch 2½ per cents	63 4	63 4
— 4 per cents	94 5	94½ 5½
Russian, 4½ stock	97 9	98 100
Sardinian stock	92½	90 2
Peruvian 4½	71 3	71 3
— deferred	50 2	50 2
Venezuela	31 3	30 3
Spanish Certif.	4¾ 5½	...

In the railway market there are no material changes to notice; but it is thought, if money should continue so easy as it has been during the last few days, the prices must improve. The following is our ordinary list :—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices, This day.
Bristol and Exeter	94 6	96 8
Caledonians	52⅞ 3½	54½ 4¾
Eastern Counties	12⅞ ½	12⅞ 13
East Lancashire	63 5	64 6
Great Northern	81½ 2½	82 3
Great Western	80½ 1	81½ 2½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	64½ ¾	65 ½
London and Blackwall	8 ½	8 ½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	95½ 6½	96 7
London & North Western	103 ½	103 ½
London and South Western	72 4	73 5
Midlands	60¾ 1½	61½ ¾
North British	27½ 8½	28 9
North Staffordshire	6 5¾ dis	5¾ ½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	38 40	38 40
South Eastern	60½ 1½	60½ 1½
South Wales	34 5	34 5
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	63½ 4½	64 5
York and North Midland	47 8	47½ 8½
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	33¾ 4½	33½ 4
Do. 20*l* 3 ℔ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	...	..
Paris and Rouen	39 41	40 2
Paris and Strasbourg	36½ ¾	37½ ¾
Rouen and Havre	18½ 19½	18½ 19½
Dutch Rhenish	2¾ ¼ dis	1½ 2½ pm
Paris and Lyons	16 ½ pm	15½ 16 pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...
East Indian	3½ ¾ pm	3½ 4 pm
Dijon and Besancon	1½ 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm
Madras	¾ 1½ pm	¾ 1½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	2 4 pm	2 4 pm
Paris and Orleans	...	46 7
Western of France	7½ 8½ pm	7½ 8½ pm
India Peninsular	¾ 1½ pm	¾ 1½ pm
Grand Junction of France	2½ ¾ pm	2½ 2¾ pm
Central of France	½ ¾ pm	½ ½ pm

The accounts from the United States represent the pressure in the money market still to continue, and in rather an aggravated form. Some new failures have occurred, but nothing that indicates any general unsoundness. The losses and the pressure are chiefly in the stock market; and this has been caused in some degree by the large return of American stocks from Europe. Through a single house in a short period upwards of 12,000,000 dols of American securities have been forwarded to the United States, with rather peremptory orders to sell. Generally speaking, however, the greatest confidence is expressed by those best acquainted with the trade in the soundness of transactions and the prospects of business in the present year.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Bills on	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee. s d	s d	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee. s d	s d	Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from Oct. 8 to 23. £ s d	Oct. 24 to Nov. 7. £ s d
Bengal	2 0½	2 0¾	2 0½	0 0	31,308 15 7	42,511 12 11
Madras	2 0½	2 0½	2 0½	0 0	12,460 15 4	16,588 18 11
Bombay	2 0½	2 0½	2 1	0 0	5,132 5 0	1,050 8 3
Bi monthly					48,901 15 11	60,151 0 1
Total for month, from Oct. 8 to Nov. 7, 1853						109,052 16 0
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Nov. 7, 1853						3,142,485 2 6
Total drafts from May 7 to Nov. 7, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)						2,685,789 2 11

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, 3,500,000*l*.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 5 per cent	217	217 15	217	217	216 7½	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	93⅞ 4	94 ¼	94⅞ ⅛	93⅞ 3	92⅞ 3⅞	93¼ ⅛
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	94⅞ 5	95⅛	95¼	95¼ ¼	94⅞ ⅛	95¼ ⅛
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns.	95½ 6	95⅞ 6⅛	96½	95⅞ 5	94⅞ 5⅛	95⅛ ⅛
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	5 5-16	5 5-16	5⅛	5⅛	5 ⅛ 5-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	5	4 15-16	..
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	5 7-16	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	253	...	254	251	...	254
Do. Bonds, 2½ per Cat 1000/.	...	par 3s p	par 3s p	...	...	2s p
Ditto under 500/	...	...	3s p	...	2s d	par 2s d
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	113	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	99½
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns. 1751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct. Nov 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct. Nov 10	94½ ⅞	95 ⅛	95 ⅛	94⅞ ⅞	94 ⅛	94⅛
India Stock for acct Nov 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequ. Bills, 1000/ .....3d.	4s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p
Ditto 500/	...	5s p	5s p	4s 5s p	2s 5s p	5s 2s p
Ditto Small	...	5s p	2s 5s p	...	2s 5s p	5s 2s d
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 14½	11 14⅞	11 14	11 14⅛
Ditto	3 ms	11 16	11 16½	11 16	...
Rotterdam	—	11 16½	11 16⅞	11 16	11 16½
Antwerp	—	25 17½	25 25½	25 17½	25 22½
Brussels	—	25 17½	25 25½	25 17½	25 22½
Hamburg	—	13 4⅞	13 5½	13 5	13 5
Paris	short	24 97½	25 2½	24 95	25 0
Ditto	3 ms	25 22½	25 27½	25 20	25 25
Marseilles	—	25 25	25 30	25 22½	25 27½
Frankfort on the Main	—	119	119⅞	119	119½
Vienna	—	11 25	11 28	11 27	11 32
Trieste	—	11 27	11 35	11 30	11 35
Petersburg	—	37⅛	...	37⅞	37½
Madrid	—	50	...	50	50½
Cadiz	—	50½	50½	50½	...
Leghorn	—	30 0	30 5	30 0	30 10
Genoa	—	25 40	25 47½	25 37½	25 42½
Naples	—	42½	...	42½	42⅞
Palermo	—	125½	125½	125½	125⅞
Messina	—	125½	125⅞	125⅞	126
Lisbon	—	52⅞	53	53	...
Oporto	—	53	53½	53½	53½
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Nov. 7	London Nov. 9	Paris Nov. 8	London Nov. 10	Paris Nov. 9	London Nov. 11
	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	99 90	...	100 5	...	99 90	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	73 85	...	74 35	...	73 98	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2810 0	...	2840 0	...	2840 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 0	...	25 0	...	25 0	...
Ditto 3 months	24 65	...	24 65	...	24 70	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	98 7½	...	97½	...	98½	...
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	...	95	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	98½	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	59	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	101	...	100 1½	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 5 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	102½	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	5¼	...	5⅞	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	7½	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	26½ ½	26⅞ 5	25⅞ 6	25⅞ ½	25½ ½	25½
Peruvian 4½ per cent.	72½	73 2⅞	...	73	73	...
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	51	51½	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	44½
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	42 1½	...	41⅞	41½
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	113	...	...	113	113
Ditto 4½ per cent	...	99	99 8½	...	98½	98½
Sardinian, 5 per cent.	93 2	93 ½	...	...	91½ 2	91½
Spanish 3 per cent	44½	45	45½ ½	45½ 5	...	44⅞ 5½
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	...	...	22 ½	22½ 1⅞	...	...
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	4⅞	4⅞	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	5 pc	5½ pc	5½ pc	...	5⅞ pc	5½ pc
Swedish Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	32⅞	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent.	...	...	...	13½	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	95 xd	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	63	64	64½	...	63⅞
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	95½	...	...	94⅞
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

		P cent	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices Nov. 11	Amer. Prices. Oct. 18
United States Bonds		6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	111	123½
—		6	1862	...	—		118½
— Certificates		6	1867–8	—	—	116½	123½
Alabama	Sterling	5	1858	9,000,000	—	86	
Illinois		6	1870	10,000,000	—	75	
Kentucky		6	1869–72	4,250,000	—		107½
Maryland	Sterling	6	1888	3,000,000	—	96½ 7	
Massachussetts	Sterling	5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.		
Mississippi		6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—		5	1850–8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York		5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly		115
Ohio		6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		116½
Pennsylvania		5	1854–70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	89	94
— Ditto			1881	...	...		
South Carolina		5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July		
Virginia		6	1886	7,000,000	—	96	
United States Bank Shares			1866	35,000,000	—	15s	
New York City		5	1860 / 1856	9,600,000	Quarterly		

Exchange at New York 109½ 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			L.	L. s. D.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	95
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	25⅞
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	...
14,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	20
5,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7½
20,000	6l p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3½
...	5l p c	City of London	5	2 0 0	2½
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20½
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	127
...	16s 6d	Crown	50	5 0 0	20½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½ xd
...	4½l p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5½
20,000	5l p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 12 6	4½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	20½
...	4l p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
—	...	General	5	...	5⅞
1,000,000l	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	144
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	59½
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	375
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	20
13,453	11sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	60
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	56
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	6½
31,000	10s & bs	London	25	12 10 0	28⅞ xd
10,000	18s p sh	Marine	100	18 0 0	...
10,000	4½l p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3½
7,848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6½
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1
25,000	5l p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2⅞
10,000	...	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1⅞
10,000	5l p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½ xd
30,000	5l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	3 xd
—	...	Pelican	...	...	45
—	—	Phœnix	...	...	185
40,000	5l p cent	Professional Life	6½	0 10 0	⅞
2,500	1l 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	...
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8½
689,220l	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	242
—	6½l	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1l 10s	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4l p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5⅞ xd
5,000	2l 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45½
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5⅞

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. s. D.	
22,500	6l pc & 12s bs	Australasia	40	40 0 0	77
20,000	6l per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	...
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	3⅞
50,000	...	ChrtdBnk, India Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	...
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6l pc & bs	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
...	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd.	...	10 0 0	9½
...	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	15 0 0	16½
15,000	6l pc & 2pc bs	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
60,000	6l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	...
50,000	6l p c	London and Westminster	150	20 0 0	35
10,000	6l p c	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
24,000	10l pc & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	49
20,000	8l pc & b	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	48½
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
50,000	—	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	...
8,000	8l pc & b	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
34,000	20l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	74½
8,000	20l per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	8 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	12½
15,000	...	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			L.	L.	
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	6 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	110½
1,939,800	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	...
7,000	1½ p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	87½
400,000	5 per cent	Victoria	20	0 0 0	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Nov. 10	f.25	3 days' sight
		24 70	3 months' date
		...	1 —
Antwerp	— 10	f.25	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 8	fl1 70	3 days' sight
		11 57½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 4	m13 1½	3 days' sight
		12 15	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 3	39½d	3 —
Madrid	— 5	51 1-3d	3 —
Lisbon	— 29	54d	3 —
Gibraltar	— 29	52½d	3 —
New York	Oct. 29	9 to 9¼ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	— 11	2 per cent pm	30 —
		1½ —	60 —
		1 —	90 —
Havana	— 21	10½ to 10¾ per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 10	28d to 28½d	90 —
Bahia	— 14	28d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 16	27¾d to 27½d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	Sept. 30	2 11-16d	60 —
Singapore	— 17	...	60 days' sight
		5s 2d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 26	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		3 per cent. dis	6 —
Bombay	— 28	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		2s 1 5-16d to 2s 1⅛d	6 —
Calcutta	— 17	2s 1½d to 2s 1d	6 —
		...	3 —
		...	1 —
California	Oct. 1	47½ to 47¾d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	Sept. 8	6s 3d to 6s 6d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	— 11	2 to 5 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
		...	60 days' sight
Sydney	Aug. 14	2½ per cent. pm.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	Sept. 14	48d	60 to 90 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·12; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·0, it follows that gold is about 0·48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·3½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·2½, it follows that gold is 0·77 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109¾ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·17 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) ..... per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	5	1
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	2¼

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 7th November, AMERICA, per Canada steamer, *via* Liverpool—Newfoundland, Oct. 19; Montreal, 24; Fredericktion, 24; St John's, 24; Prince Edward Island, 25; New York, 25; Boston, 26; Halifax, 27.

On 7th November, HAVANA, Oct. 15, *via* United States.

On 7th November, BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per Brazilian steamer, *via* Liverpool—Buenos Ayres, Sept. 30; Montevideo, Oct. 1; Rio de Janeiro, 10; Bahia, 14; Pernambuco, 16; St Vincent, 23; Lisbon, Nov. 1.

On 9th November, AMERICA, per Atlantic steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, Oct. 27; Boston, 28; New York, 29.

On 9th November, CALIFORNIA, Oct. 1, *via* United States.

On 9th November, HAVANA, Oct. 19, *via* United States.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 14th November (evening), for CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, †CEYLON, †MADRAS, and †CALCUTTA, per Indiana steamer, *via* Plymouth.

On 15th November (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 17th November (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 17th November (morning), for WEST INDIES, (Havana excepted) NASSAU, HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per Magdalena steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 18th November (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Europa steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 19th November (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Euxine steamer, *via* Southampton.

† If addressed "*Via* Cape of Good Hope."

* If addressed "*Via* United States."

The Golden Age steamship is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 26th inst. for St Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, Melbourne, and Sydney; letters (which must be specially addressed "per Golden Age steamer") in time on the 25th inst.

Mails Due.

NOVEMBER 5.—West Coast of Africa.
NOVEMBER 15.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
NOVEMBER 15.—America.
NOVEMBER 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
NOVEMBER 16.—West Indies.
NOVEMBER 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
NOVEMBER 16.—Honduras and Nassau.
NOVEMBER 20.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
NOVEMBER 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
NOVEMBER 26.—Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.
DECEMBER 4.—Australia.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold ..... qrs	79,011	87,748	13,712	184	6,591	1,916
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Nov. 5	71 9	41 3	25 5	45 0	46 10	53 3
— Oct. 30	69 1	40 9	24 8	49 10	48 4	51 10
— — 22	68 11	40 7	24 2	38 4	45 7	50 7
— — 15	68 4	40 1	22 10	39 11	45 8	45 4
— — 8	64 0	38 7	22 9	39 1	44 3	44 4
— — 1	59 5	37 0	22 3	36 11	42 10	43 11
Six weeks' average	66 11	39 8	23 10	39 8	45 11	48 0
Same time last year	38 9	28 5	17 9	37 7	34 4	31 1
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth.

In the week ending November 2, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Pease and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-wheat & buckwhs meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	81,935	8,015	18,709	117	2,501	5,149	1,740	5
Colonial ...	1,076	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
Total ...	83,011	8,015	18,709	117	2,535	5,149	1,748	5

Imports of week ..... 119,277 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

Notwithstanding that the weather, during the past ten days, has been very favourable for the seedtime in all parts of the United Kingdom, and that the imports of grain have been seasonably extensive, the corn trade has been somewhat firmer to-day, and, in a few instances, really fine wheats have ruled the turn in favour of sellers. This comparative firmness in the demand is attributed to an inquiry for wheat on continental account, and the non-arrival of several large parcels of Spanish and American flour known to be on passage. The top price of new white English wheat is now 82s—of fine Dantzig, 83s per quarter—and of fine American flour, 41s per barrel. The Spanish flour imported last week has been sold at from 60s to 65s per 280 lbs. The imports of foreign wheat are 22,150 quarters.

The arrival of floating cargoes off Falmouth from the westward has been small. High rates have been demanded, viz., 68s to 70s for Marianopoli and Berdianski, and 65s to 66s for Sandomrica.

The continental grain markets have been tolerably active, and prices have had an upward tendency. From Odessa, we learn learn that, owing to the commencement of hostilities in the Principalities, apprehensions were entertained that the Emperor of Russia would prohibit the export of grain. The stock of wheat was upwards of one million quarters. Nearly 500 vessels were loading chiefly for France and the Mediterranean. In Paris, flour has advanced 2 francs per sack, yet the price of bread remains unchanged during the first fortnight of this month.

The markets for the sale of colonial and other produce have exhibited more firmness. Owing to the unfavourable advices from China, in reference to the progress of the rebellion, tea has been very active, and prices have had an upward tendency. At public sale, to-day, 14,000 packages have been offered, and 7,000—mostly green—sold at extreme rates. Congou, with all faults, produced 1s to 1s 3d. Privately, common sound has realised 1s to 1s 1¾d per lb. Duty was paid on 590,551 lbs last week. The total clearances to the 5th inst. were 37,217,397 lbs, against 36,749,048 lbs in 1852.

Sugars have been in improved request, and West India have advanced 6d per cwt. The total transactions for the week are 2,160 hhds. The sales of Mauritius have amounted to 2,600 mats; of Bengal, 1,800 bags; and of foreign, 3,000 boxes Havannah. Afloat, 650 cases white Bahia have changed hands at 22s 9d, and 350 cases good brown at 20s 6d per cwt, both for near ports. To Saturday last duty was paid on 5,644,135 cwts, against 5,404,387 cwts last year.

Nearly 6,000 bags good ord native Ceylon coffee have sold at from 45s 6d to 47s per cwt, being a slight advance on former terms. Plantation and foreign parcels have moved off steadily, at full prices.

It having been understood that the duty hitherto payable in the Zollverein States has been suspended, more business has been transacted in rice, at an average advance of 3d per cwt. Mid white Bengal has realised 15s to 15s 6d; and good, 15s 6d to 16s per cwt.

There has been less doing in tallow than for several weeks past, and prices have given way—P. Y. C. on the spot having sold at 56s to 56s 6d per cwt. Our latest advices from St Petersburg state that the shipments were 100,954 casks, against 82,561 in 1852; 101,875 in 1851; and 116,565 in 1850.

The oil market has ruled dull, and linseed has fallen to 29*l* 5s and 29*l* 10s per ton.

Advices from Rotterdam, dated the 7th instant, report only a moderate business doing in most articles of produce. At

Hamburg, on the 8th instant, wheat was in limited request; nevertheless, holders were firm. The stock is represented as very limited. The markets at Amsterdam, on the 9th, were heavy, owing to the Eastern question.

The demand for cotton continues good, and a steady business has been transacted at full prices. During the past fortnight, good fair to good Surat and Tinnivelly Madras has advanced ⅛d per lb. The sales for the week ending yesterday were 4,500 bales, viz., 4,100 Surat, at 2¾d to 4⅜d for ord to good fair; and 400 Madras, at 4⅛d to 4½d for fair to good Tinnivelly.

The Liverpool cotton market has experienced a decided improvement during the present week. The sales sum up to 45,000 bales, of which the trade have taken 33,000 bales, exporters 3,000 bales, and speculators 9,000 bales. The quotations for middling cottons are raised 1-16d and ⅛d per lb.; the price for middling Orleans is 6d, or equal to an advance of ⅜d per lb. During the last four weeks, the Liverpool stock of clean and good stapled cotton is so trifling, and the quantity of new cotton afloat is so unimportant, that even with a flat market higher prices for these descriptions seem certain.

The cotton crop in the United States appears to have suffered considerably from severe weather. The market at New York was, therefore, active, just before the sailing of the steamer, at an advance of ⅛c to ⅜c per lb. Nearly 12,000 bales had sold in four days—6,296 for export, 3,190 for home consumption, 1,748 on speculation, and 768, the disposition of which was uncertain. The quality of the new cotton was complained of. The general estimate of the crop was under 3,000,000 bales. Under ordinary circumstances reports like these would have caused a very excited market in Liverpool, with an advance of ¼d, probably even ⅜d per lb; but the unsettled state of political affairs, combined with the limited purchases of the trade through their outstanding strikes, have checked such a result.

The domestic branch of the dry goods trade at New York was extremely dull at the date of our last advices, arising, chiefly, from the difficulty in obtaining monetary accommodation. Prices, however, were well supported. The fall trade had been unprecedentedly large and remunerative, whilst the season closed with a moderate stock. The demand for foreign goods was comparatively limited. The aggregate supplies were extensive, but a large portion of them was in second hands. The following shows the movement of foreign dry goods at New York during the week ending the 27th ult., compiled from official sources:—

		Pkgs.	Value. dols
Entered for Consumption.			
Manufactures of	Wool	949	280,575
—	Cotton	858	189,190
—	Silk	402	264,074
—	Flax	870	163,469
Miscellaneous		223	77,787
Total		3,342	977,095
Withdrawn from Warehouse.			
Manufactures of	Wool	58	18,884
—	Cotton	60	14,545
—	Silk	67	15,014
—	Flax	47	5,497
Miscellaneous		9	1,539
Total		241	55,473
Entered for Warehousing.			
Manufactures of	Wool	239	62,448
—	Cotton	447	105,471
—	Silk	42	31,304
—	Flax	416	30,481
Miscellaneous		6	4,154
Total		1,150	233,858
Total entered the port			1,261,553
Total thrown upon the market			1,033,168

There was a good demand for printing cloths, at the following prices:—40 by 44 picks, 4½c; 44 by 48 picks, 5c; 48 by 52 picks, 5¼c; 52 by 56 picks, 5½c; 56 by 60 picks, 5¾c; 60 by 64 picks, 6c; 64 by 68 picks, 6¼c; 68 by 72 picks, 6½c. At these quotations, 13,500 pieces had been sold during the week. The total value of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York, since the 1st January to the above date, was 81,257,180 dollars, against 52,490,883 dollars during the same period last year.

The following important table of the export value of the late cotton crop in the United States is derived from the official statistics of the Treasury department:—

Exported from	lbs.		dols.
New Orleans	610,966,701	value	57,352,185
Mobile	182,829,646		16,560,368
Charleston	120,411,505		14,411,564
New York	104,211,674		11,651,210
Savannah	64,623,745		6,957,016
Apalachicola	18,431,319		1,646,319
Galveston	5,937,303		541,821
Philadelphia	2,159,[illegible]41		257,626
Boston	2,045,095		233,195
Key West	120,284		20,880
St Marks	109,300		8,747
Baltimore	44,400		4,937
Vermont	4,960		436
Niagara	577		52
Grand total	1,111,405,670		109,646,357
Previous year	1,093,230,339		87,965,732
Increase, 1852	18,175,031		21,680,625

Average price per lb, 1853........ 10·14 cents.
Average price per lb, 1852........ 8·05 cents.

Advices from Canada give the annexed arrivals at Quebec:—Whole tonnage arrived up to 24th Oct., 509,934; whole tonnage last year, 23d Oct., 449,390; advance this year, 60,634 tons. Norwegian tonnage, 27,775; United States tonnage, 19,215; Prussian tonnage, 9,215; Swedish tonnage, 1,310; Hamburg tonnage, 1,063; Russian tonnage, 451; Dutch tonnage, 270.

We understand that the French Government contemplates a material reduction in the iron duties. From what we can learn, it is more than probable that a large portion of those imposts will be struck off altogether. No doubt the main object of the change is to facilitate the construction of railways in France. Large purchases of rails have been made here this week for shipment to that country, and Scotch pig has in consequence advanced to 81s

A meeting of the Committee of the Silk Trade has been held in the metropolis this week, on the subject of ameliorating the trade, and putting an end to disputes between throwsters, merchants, manufacturers, brokers, and dyers, by means of "conditioning" houses, the establishment of which appears to be much required in all our large provincial towns. The report presented to the meeting stated that "from the 15th February to the 5th November, 1853, the London Silk Conditioning House has received 452 bales, weighing net 73,524 lbs, and 39 assays for boiling off:—

Loss Per Cent.

	Boiling off. Min.	Boiling off. Max.	Conditioning Min.	Conditioning Max
Bengal silks	20.05	31 35	0.54	13.2
China	20.54	28.86	0.71	13.5
France, Piedmont, and Italian	23.86	31.83	...	21.2

The greatest natural loss of raw silk in boiling off is about 24 per cent. China raws lose only 20 per cent. A greater loss denotes an addition of extraneous matter, as soap, oil, &c. The loss per cent. in conditioning is reckoned after the moisture exceeds 11 per cent., which 11 per cent. forms a legal part of the invoice weight. These last figures sufficiently show the cause of the difficulties which often follow a sale."

Mr Leoni Levi, owing to an increased number of members in the class, is about to recommence his course of lectures in London on Commercial Law.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE STOCKS AND SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND COFFEE IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

SUGAR.

Nov. 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	*cwt*	*cwt*	*cwt*
Holland*	169,000	270,000	129,000	104,000
Antwerp	41,000	77,000	42,000	136,000
Hamburg	100,000	175,000	53,000	70,000
Trieste	375,000	206,000	207,000	188,000
Havre	12,000	3,000	155,000	85,000
England	2,198,000	3,079,000	2,630,000	2,238,000
Total stocks	2,895,000	3,810,000	3,216,000	2,821,000

* In first hands *only*; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of Nov. in London, per cwt, without the Duty.

	1850 s	s	1851 s	s	1852 s	s	1853 s	s
Musco., E. and W. India ⅌ cwt	28 to	0	22 to	0	24 to	0	24 to	0
Havana, white	28	33	22	27	26	31	27	31
— yellow and brown	20	27	16	22	19	26	19	26
Brazil, white	23	26	18	21	21	25	22	26
— yellow and brown	18	22	12	17	16	20	17	22
Java	18	28	13	24	16	26	17	26
Patent, crushed in bond	29	0	27	28	28	29	31	0

		1852		1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Total stock, January 1		3,781,000		2,825,000
Total arrivals in ten months, from the beginning of January to the end of October... in Holland	1,720,000		1,708,000	
Antwerp	434,000		656,000	
Hamburg	410,000		480,000	
Trieste	784,000		830,000	
Havre	340,000		247,000	
England	5,740,000	9,428,000	6,378,000	10,299,000
		13,209,000		13,124,000
Total stock, Nov. 1, as per table		3,216,000		2,821,000
Deliveries in ten months		9,993,000		10,303,000
Deliveries in the past month		613,000		810,000
Arrivals in the past month		447,000		833,000

COFFEE.

Nov. 1,	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	*cwt*	*cwt*	*cwt*
Holland*	139,000	174,000	147,000	149,000
Antwerp	94,000	94,000	113,000	80,000
Hamburg	90,000	125,000	115,000	165,000
Trieste	56,000	47,000	81,000	70,000
Havre	43,000	24,000	55,000	47,000
England	390,000	394,000	403,000	360,000
Total stocks	812,000	858,000	914,000	871,000

* In first hands *only*; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of Nov. in London, per cwt, without the Duty.

	1850 s	s	1851 s	s	1852 s	s	1853 s	s
Jamaica, good to fine ord. ⅌ cwt	50 to	55	39 to	45	48 to	56	46 to	54
Ceylon, real ordinary	54	55	39	40	46	47	45	46
Brazil, good ordinary	47	49	37	38	40	41	44	45
St Domingo, good ordinary	47	49	38	39	41	42	44	45
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. ⅌ ½ kil.	30 cts		26 cts		27 cts		30 cts	

		1852		1853	
		cwt	cwt		cwt
Total stock, January 1			1,014,000		1,129,000
		cwt		cwt	
Total arrivals in ten months, from the beginning of January to the end of October...	in Holland	945,000		977,000	
	Antwerp	327,000		298,000	
	Hamburg	650,000		640,000	
	Trieste	942,000		148,000	
	Havre	268,000		248,000	
	England	380,000		420,000	
			2,813,000		2,521,000
			3,827,000		4,050,000
Total stock, Nov. 1, as per table			914,000		871,000
Deliveries in ten months			2,913,000		3,179,000
Deliveries in the past month			199,000		191,000
Arrivals in the past month			186,000		213,000

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 29.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, ON	Oct.	15	SOUTH CAROLINA	Oct.	21
MOBILE		15	NORTH CAROLINA		22
FLORIDA		6	VIRGINIA		...
TEXAS	Sept.	24	NEW YORK		25
GEORGIA	Oct.	21	OTHER PORTS		22

	1853	1852	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	127,809	87,469	40,340	...
Received at the ports since do.	126,051	254,431	...	128,380
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	50,169	68,056	...	17,887
Exported to France since do	4,641	11,648	..	7,007
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	6,301	1,361	4,940	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	6,586	8,078	...	1,392
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	67,797	89,143	...	21,346
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	131,227	184,413	...	53,186

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

	1853	1852
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates	23,742	18,530

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1853		1852	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	127,809	...	87,469
Received since	...	126,081	...	254,431
Total supply	...	253,890	...	341,900
Deduct shipments	67,797		89,143	
Deduct stock left on hand	131,227		184,413	
		199,024		273,556
Leaves for American consumption		54,866		68,344

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.			For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	Oct.	15	9	5	1
— Mobile		15	...	1	4
— Florida		...	...	...	...
— Galveston		...	...	...	...
— Savannah		21	1	...	7
— Charleston		21	4	...	...
— New York		25	56	12	67
Total			70	18	79

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ⅛d to 9-32d per lb.
Exchange, 109 *to* 109½.

There has been an active demand at gradually improving prices, and the market closes firmly at an advance of ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb. The sales include 3,135 bales for export, 2,430 for home use, and 1,678 on speculation—together, 7,243 bales. We shall hereafter adopt the New York classification and the official quotations of the Cotton Brokers' Association.

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
	nom.		nom.		nom.	
Inferior	.....		.....		.....	
Low to good ordinary	7⅞	8½	.....	7⅞ 8½	.....	7⅞ 8½
Low to good middling	9½	10⅞	.....	9½ 10⅞	.....	9½ 11
Middling fair to fair	10⅞	11½	.....	10⅞ 11½	.....	11½ 12

The arrivals have been from Port-au-Prince, 37; Texas, 11; New Orleans, 271; Mobile, 598; Georgia, 635; South Carolina, 1,276—total, 2,828 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 18,074 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 11.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852 – Same period Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	4¾d	5¼d	6¼d	6¾d	6¾d	7d	5¾d	6¾d	6¾d
New Orleans	4¾	6	6¾	7½	7½	8	5¾	6¾	8½
Pernambuco	6½	6¾	7½	7½	7¾	8½	6¾	7	8
Egyptian	5½	6½	6¾	7	9	14	5¾	7½	13
Surat and Madras	2¾	3¾	3½	4½	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	5½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Nov. 11.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Nov. 11		Exports. Jan. 1 to Nov. 11		Computed Stock, Nov. 11.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,912,606	1,924,332	1,574,140	1,697,270	235,520	216,290	681,000	435,060

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Nov. 2, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	1897	2075	1723	1001	418	410	739	572	814	250	57747	58968
Hamburg	24894	24311	5444	4741	7068	6300	10272	10591	6732	5632	36682	33250
Bremen	484	260	43	20	192	56	334	328	58	53	468	414
Antwerp	835	560	340	336	770	1188	376	723	777	927	14071	23578
Rotterdam	14499	12189	1817	1896	1970	1890	4407	4758	2373	2183	8730	14761
Amsterdam	3352	2754	159	106	353	276	2401	2495	1004	871	200	...
Zwolle	2102	1905	10	10	140	100	35	54	8	16	...	71
Kampen	...	299	...	1	...	4	...	12	...	8	...	...
Leer	2795	3120	15	6	31	26	50	11	73	26	1252	933
Denmark &c	3184	3172	37	32	694	359	936	1048	318	811	3984	5406
Otr. Ero. Ports	808	955	75	40	116	160	32	74	38	51	2766	1654
Other parts	686	836	...	...	18	1	688	1125	36	...	...	...
Total	59539	52635	9663	8182	11700	10810	20276	21699	12127	10839	115845	128165

—*Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.*

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Nov. 10 1853.	Price Nov. 1852.	Price Nov. 1851.	Price Nov. 1850.	Price Nov. 1849.	Price Nov. 1848.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair ... per lb	0 6¾	0 6¼	0 5	0 7½	0 6½	0 4
Ditto good fair	0 6¾	0 6¾	0 5½	0 7¾	0 6¾	0 4½
Pernambuco fair	0 7½	0 7	0 6½	0 8½	0 6½	0 5½
Ditto good fair	0 7½	0 7½	0 7	0 8½	0 7	0 5½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 9½	0 10½	0 8½	1 2	0 9½	0 7
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9½	0 10½	0 9½	0 11	0 9½	0 7
26-in., 64 reed, Printer, 22yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 9	5 3	4 3	5 0	3 1½	3 9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	6 1½	5 7½	6 1½	5 1½	4 7½
30-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 3	9	7 6	9 3	8 4½	6 9
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 3	10 0	8 6	10 3	6 1½	7 4½
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 3	11 3	9 6	11 3	9 9	7 10½
30-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 7½	7 10½	7 1½	8 9	7 9	6 1½

We are still unable to report any change in our market, buyers and sellers both looking on with apparent indifference. The week's business has been extremely small, and the little done is general in its character, at prices unchanged from last week; if we except some descriptions of yarn in the cop, which are obtainable on terms slightly in favour of the buyer. The supply of bundle yarn is not plentiful, and any increase of demand would at once improve prices.

There is nothing in the foreign news of the week calculated to affect the market, the accounts from America respecting cotton being counteracted to the full by our much diminished consumption, and this circumstance alone has saved our spinners from paying considerably higher prices for the raw material; and we hope at the end of the year to see a stock of cotton in Liverpool that will ensure moderate prices for the greater part of next year; for all cotton under middling we think this is sure to be the case. As regards "strikes" and "lock-outs," there is no nearer prospect of a settlement. At Glossop the workpeople have submitted to the reduction, and the cotton-spinners and manufacturers of Manchester have given notice that after the 3rd of December wages will be reduced for spinning and weaving; but the proposed reduction will leave upon the wages paid at the end of 1852 an advance of 10 per cent. upon spinning and 5 per cent. upon weaving.

BRADFORD, Nov. 10.—Wools—There is no change during the week, and the buying is on the narrowest scale possible. The supplies coming to market are not increased, nor is there any noticeable turn in prices. Yarns—The supplies are most materially diminished, the continued short-time working, stoppage of machinery, and ruinous price for yarns, compared with the cost of the raw material, compel the spinners to cease working, as near as they possibly can, till a turn for the better presents itself. Pieces—The seasonable and cheerful weather during the present and previous weeks has given a tone of confidence; this, with the short supply now making, is telling favourably, and an opinion is gaining ground that goods have seen their lowest price.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 10.—The lace trade continues without alteration—being exactly the same as last week, with the exception of one or two considerable houses who happen to have picked up orders and appear to be tolerably busy, working till 9 o'clock, whilst the great majority are doing scarcely any business whatever and closing at six. Things, therefore, continue to be very dull; a great many hands are out, and must remain out of employment unless a speedy amendment takes place. Hosiery, in the better classes of goods, is brisk, a good deal of business doing, and extensive orders have been received from the American markets.—*Notts Guardian.*

LEEDS, Nov. 8.—We have had a better market this morning. There was a good attendance of merchants in the cloth halls, more animation, and a fair quantity of cloth has been sold.

HUDDERSFIELD, Nov. 8.—There has been rather more done in the woollen market to-day, although the attendance of buyers has been far from numerous. Several parcels of heavy cloths for the home market have been purchased, and fancy woollens of new patterns have been inquired for by some of the shipping houses. Business generally, however, has been far from good. Very little has been doing among the warehouses during the past week. Trade in the wool warehouses has been rather more active to-day, a slight decline in price having taken place; but this, in the face of dull markets for manufactured goods, has not had the effect of causing any demand, further than to supply immediate requirements.

LEICESTER, Nov. 8.—The purchases by the dealers and merchants are confined solely to their immediate wants. The worsted market is very dull; the mills have commenced running short time, and many hands have been discharged. There is but little doing in wool, and the market is in favour of the buyer.

ROCHDALE, Nov. 7.—There has not been much in the flannel market to-day. If lower prices would have been submitted to more business would have been transacted. Wool has been rather firmer to-day, arising principally from the London wool sales, where better prices were obtained during the latter part of last week.

HALIFAX, Nov. 5.—The prevailing tone of our market is an entire want of confidence, and all kinds of worsted goods change hands very slowly, the merchants being unwilling to purchase even at prices below the cost of production. A similar languor pervades the wool and yarn markets, and has a depressing influence on the quotations.

GLASGOW.—Cotton—Sales of cotton wool have been small, and prices still irregular, especially for the lower qualities. Although stocks are light, the market still continues dull for goods and yarns; the unsettled aspect of Eastern affairs may be the principal reason. Iron—The market for pig iron has declined to 74s 6d, closing firmer, however; nothing to be had under 75s cash; No. 1, g.m.b. 77s 6d; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 80s. To the uncertainty regarding the alteration in French duty the indifference to buy is attributed.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market opened heavy on Wednesday, owing to increased receipts, the high rates of freight, and difficulty in effecting shipments, especially to Eastern ports, but on Thursday, after the receipt of the Niagara's telegraphic favourable accounts, some advance was established, and yesterday there was an increased demand, chiefly for export, the market closing firmly. The arrivals have been large, but as a considerable portion was sold previously, the stock has not accumulated. Canada is more freely offered, and prices are 12½c to 25c lower, with a moderate inquiry for the British provinces. The sales are 3,100 brls at 6 dols 62½c to 6 dols 75c in bond, closing heavily at the inside price. The sales of domestic were: on Wednesday, 18,000 brls; Thursday, 16,000 brls; and yesterday, 19,000 brls. Included in the above were some 10,000 brls to arrive at 6 dols 50c to 6 dols 75c for common State deliverable in November, the inside price before the arrival of the steamer at Halifax, and 6 dols 75c to 7 dols for common to extra in December. At the close these prices were refused for parcels for future delivery. We quote:—Sour, 5 dols 37½c to 5 dols 62½c per brl; Superfine No. 2, 6 dols to 6 dols 18¾c per brl; State, common brands, 6 dols 43¾c to 6 dols 50c per brl; State, straight brands, 6 dols 50c per brl; State, favourite brands, 6 dols 56¼c to 6 dols 62½c per brl; Western, mixed do., 6 dols 43¾c to 6 dols 50c per brl; Michigan and Indiana, straight do., 6 dols, 50c to 6 dols 56¼c per brl; Michigan, fancy brands, 6 dols 56¼c per brl; Ohio, common to good brands, 6 dols 43¾c to 6 dols 56¼c per brl; Ohio, round hoop, common, 6 dols 50c to 6 dols 56¼c per brl; Ohio, fancy brands, 6 dols 62½c to 6 dols 68¾c per brl; Ohio, extra brands, 6 dols 68¾c to 7 dols 25c per brl; Michigan and Indiana, extra do., 6 dols 62½c to 7 dols 12½c per brl; Genesee, fancy brands, 6 dols 62½c to 6 dols 68¾c per brl; Genesee, extra brands, 6 dols 75c to 7 dols 50c per brl; Canada (in bond) 6 dols 62½c. Southern flour, with a fair demand and moderate supply, has advanced 6¼c to 12½c per brl, with sales of 2,700 brls, the market closing steadily at 6 dols 81¼c to 6 dols 93¾c per brl for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown, 7 dols to 7 dols 12½c per brl for favourite, and 7 dols 12½c to 7 dols 50c for fancy. Rye flour is scarce and firm, with sales of 200 brls at 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 75c per brl for fine. Buckwheat flour is more plenty, but with an active demand sales are making at 2 dols to 2 dols 25c per 100 lbs. Corn meal is plenty and scarcely so firm; the sales are 400 brls Jersey at 4 dols 12½c. Brandywine is scarce. The export of wheat flour from Oct. 1 to Oct. 25 was 192,210 brls, against 97,468 in corresponding time of 1852.

GRAIN.—The wheat market opened scarcely so firm on Wednesday, and on the common descriptions, which are plenty, some decline was submitted to, while prime samples, which are scarce, are supported. Since the Niagara's telegraphic accounts came to hand, an increased demand has been manifested, and prices are 1 to 4 cents higher than on Tuesday last, chiefly on prime Western and Southern, the market closing firmly. Sales—32,500 bushels common to prime white Canada at 1 dol 40c to 1 dol 50c, including a parcel of very inferior at 1 dol 25c in bond: 47,600 common to prime white Genesee, 1 dol 53c to 1 dol 60c; 32,900 fair to prime white Michigan, 1 dol 48c to 1 dol 57c; 3,000 handsome white Upper Lake, 1 dol 51c; 41,500 ordinary to prime white Ohio, 1 dol 40c to 1 dol 48c; 2,800 mixed ditto, 1 dol 41c; 26,100 ordinary to prime white Southern, 1 dol 40c to 1 dol 50c; and 14,200 red Southern, 1 dol 39c to 1 dol 42c. Rye continues firm, with a good demand; sales are 9,600 bushels at 93½ cents cash, and 93 cents 60 days. Barley is in fair demand, with sales of 3,400 bushels good mixed, and 400 good two-rowed at 82 cents. Oats are dull, but with a moderate supply prices are firmly supported. Southern and Pennsylvania have slightly advanced, but other kinds are without material change. Corn has continued in fair demand for export and the East at steady prices: the sales are 70,000 bushels within our range, chiefly mixed Western and mixed Southern, at 76 to 77 cents, afloat and delivered. The exports from Oct. 1 to Oct. 25 were—of wheat, 1,090,942 bushels, against 548,101 in same time last year; and of corn, 5,168 bushels, against 8,510 in corresponding period of 1852.

LONDON MARKETS.
STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday was very short, the fine weather of the past week employing farmers with sowing instead of in-doors work, and this may be the case until autumnal tillage has been completed. Most samples were in poor condition, which caused a rather dull trade; picked parcels of new and fine old about supported prices, and these were taken off by our town millers, but secondary sorts met a dragging sale, and such ultimately were not all placed, although offered on lower terms. The attendance of country buyers was limited, and the business transacted was not large; fine qualities and such bulks as are already in granary were held on former terms, but lower sorts on board ship, particularly Russian cargoes from the Baltic, of which there were many on sale, must be quoted 1s to 2s per qr cheaper. The imports were large, and consisted of 1,800 qrs from Berdianski, 1,786 qrs from Bilboa, 16 qrs from Colding, 10,044 qrs from Cronstadt, 7,605 qrs from Dantzic, 200 qrs from Gijon, 404 qrs from Hamburg, 30 qrs from Harlingen, 1,600 qrs from Heracles, 130 qrs from Horsens, 4,400 qrs from Konigsberg, 3,705 qrs from New York, 2,808 qrs from Odessa, 3,720 qrs from Petersburg, 1,150 qrs from Pillau, 508 qrs from Riga, 2,684 qrs from Rostock, 2,661 qrs from Stettin, 2,200 qrs from Taganrog, and 650 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 47,901 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 4,132 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 7,625 sacks, from foreign ports 6,358 sacks and 6,492 barrels: country marks were rather cheaper, and American declined 1s per barrel. The arrivals of English barley have increased; from our own coast there were 5,644 qrs, by the Eastern Counties Railway 1,867 qrs, from Scotland 1,139 qrs, from Ireland 550 qrs, and from foreign ports 5,430 qrs: choice malting qualities brought former prices, but secondary sorts were rather cheaper, and taken off slowly, grinding descriptions meeting a steady sale at fully as much money. From our own coast there were only 69 qrs oats, from Scotland 187 qrs, from Ireland 4,210 qrs, and from foreign ports 15,823 qrs: this liberal supply caused the trade to be dull, and prices were rather in favour of the buyer, the large dealers holding off in the hopes of securing a quantity on lower terms.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were liberal of wheat and moderate of flour; there was a better attendance of country millers than expected; they, however, refrained from purchasing wheat at Friday's decline, and holders would not generally give way further. Flour recovered 6d per barrel of the reduction submitted to the previous market day, but was still 6d to 9d per barrel under the rates of the past Tuesday, at which a fair business was transacted, and the trade on the whole closed with a better feeling.

There were fair imports of foreign grain at Hull, the wheat coming principally from St Petersburg; the farmers brought forward a moderate quantity, and their sales on the whole were 2s to 3s per qr under those of the previous week: average, 75s 4d on 620 qrs.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were short, but the demand was very limited at a reduction of 2s per qr: average, 74s 9d on 1,131 qrs.

There were very limited deliveries of all grain at Ipswich, from the busy occupation of the farmers; full prices were paid by the millers for wheat: average, 74s 4d on 678 qrs. There was no material variation in the value of barley, but a slower sale than of late was experienced: average, 43s 10d on 1,881 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very short, but those of foreign were to a fair extent. Monday's prices were obtained for wheat in the few sales effected: other articles were without any change, but not much business was transacted, the Lord Mayor's show being more attractive than a show of grain.

The Scotch markets have been without any animation this week. At Edinburg the deliveries of wheat from the farmers were liberal; both old and new declined 1s to 2s per qr, and sales were with difficulty effected; a few parcels were taken for seed at comparatively high prices: average, 76s on 847 qrs. The imports were large at Leith, consisting of 19,256 qrs wheat, 1,502 qrs barley, 293 qrs beans, 773 qrs peas, 23 qrs linseed, and 650 sacks flour. Factors would willingly have conceded 2s per qr on foreign wheat to have made any progress on selling ex ship, but buyers were little disposed to increase their stocks: the large import, combined with more favourable weather for wheat-sowing, and the dull declining advices from the leading markets of the South, all tended to check sales, and the transactions were consequently few. There were liberal imports at Glasgow, both up the Clyde and at Grangemouth, and business was dull. Wheat gave way 1s to 2s per qr; other articles were, however, without any material change.

Birmingham market on Thursday was fairly supplied with wheat, which met a dull sale at 1s to 2s per qr reduction: average, 71s 6d on 1,156 qrs.

There was a limited demand for wheat at Bristol, and prices were about 1s per qr lower: average, 67s 7d on 441 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Newbury were large, and there was a dull sale at an abatement of 2s per qr: average, 72s 3d on 702 qrs.

At Uxbridge the millers bought wheat to a limited extent at 1s per qr under previous rates: average, 76s 8d on 510 qrs.

The averages were 71s 9d on 79,011 qrs wheat; 41s 3d on 87,748 qrs barley; 25s 5d on 13,712 qrs oats; 43s on 154 qrs rye; 48s 10d on 4,591 qrs beans; and 53s 3d on 1,916 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English wheat were limited, but there was a fair supply of barley, with tolerably good imports of foreign grain. The weather has been very favourable for field work this week, and great progress has been made with wheat-sowing on all light soils: clayey lands are yet unfit for the seed in many counties. There was a steady demand for the few parcels of English wheat at full prices, and a moderate sale was experienced for foreign samples at quite as high rates. Flour was steady in value and demand. Barley met a less active inquiry, but good malting qualities were not cheaper. A fair sale was experienced for oats at full prices generally. Russians were the turn higher. There has been a limited business transacted in floating cargoes, for want of arrivals at the ports of Falmouth and Queenstown, eight vessels only having come to hand since our last, and the number on passage now for the United Kingdom is considered to be less than at any period since 1846. Marianopole wheat is worth 68s to 69s; Taganrog Ghirka, 66s to 67s; Polish Odessa, 59s to 61s; Galatz, 58s to 68s. A few cargoes of hard wheat, Kubanka and other descriptions, have been purchased for France, at prices ranging from 59s to 63s per qr, cost, freight, and insurance included. The large shipments going on at Odessa are mainly for the Mediterranean ports.]

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3,647 at	75	5
Barley	3,682	44	8
Oats	884	29	1
Rye	37	44	7
Beans	492	42	6
Peas	203	37	1

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	*Barley.* Qrs.	*Malt.* Qrs.	*Oats.* Qrs.	*Flour.*
English	1,040	1,730	2,660	500	1,380 sacks
Irish	...	500	...	1,222	... —
Foreign	22,150	850	...	14,040	... — ... brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

		s	s		Per quarter. s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red,	68	78	White	72	84
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, do.,	68	76	Do	...	...
Rye	Old	41s	43s	New	40	42
Barley	Grinding	35	36	Distilling	38	41
Malt	Brown	58	60	Paleship	66	70
Beans	New large ticks	40	42	Harrow	46	48
	Old do	44	45	Do	50	52
Peas	Grey	46	48	Maple	48	50
	White, old	50	54	Boilers	58	60
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks, feed	24	25	Short small	26	30
	Scotch, Angus	28	30	Potato	31	34
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	...			25	26
	Do, Galway 24s 25s, Dublin & Wexford feed	25	27	Potato	28	29
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	26	27	Fine	28	30
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	26	28	Do	29	30
Flour	Irish, per sack—s—s, Norfolk, &c.	58	60	Town	70	75
Tares	Spring	40	48	Winter	64	68

FOREIGN.

		s	s
Wheat	Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	76	84
	Do do mixed and red	75	76
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	76	80
	Silesian, red 75s 78s, white	76	80
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	68	70
	Do do do, red	68	70

	Polish Odessa			64	66
	Russian, hard	59s	64s	Soft	60	65
	Rhine, red	70	74	Old	72	74
	Canadian, red	73	72	White	73	74
	Italian and Tuscan, do	70	76	Do	78	80
	Egyptian	46	48	Fine	49	52
Maize	Yellow	37	40	White	38	40
Barley	Grinding	30	38	Malting	42	41
Beans	Ticks	40	44	Small	48	50
Peas	White 50s 56s, fine boilers	58	64	Maple	48	50
Oats	Dutch brew and thick				28	30
	Russian feed				25	26
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				25	29
Flour	Danzig, per barrel —s —s, American				36	42
Tares	Large Gore 46s 48s, old 40s 44s, new				44	46

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 48s 53s, Odessa	52s	54s	Sowing	60	64
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 28l 29l, English	28l	29l	Fine new	30l	32l
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	42	Small	36	36
Canaryseed	Per qr new 72s 75s Carraway per cwt	42	48	Trefoil Wcl	24	28
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	12	14	White	13	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	54	68	Red	54	60
	— Foreign do. do.	59	68	Do	50	66
Trefoil	— Foreign	22	24	Choice	25	28

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 10l 0s to 11l 15s English, per ton 10l 5s to 10l 10s
Rape do do ..... — 6l 0s to 6l 10s. Do — 6l 6s to 6l 10s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets, see "Postcript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—An improved demand from the refiners has ruled during the week, while the better descriptions of grocery sugar commanded more attention. Low kinds continue to move off slowly, and the sales in foreign are not extensive, which is partly to be attributed to the moderate quantity offering afloat. 1,500 hhds W. I. sold in two days (Wednesday being quite a holiday) at extreme rates. 266 hhds Barbadoes by auction brought 32s 6d to 38s for low to fine yellow. Although deliveries have latterly fallen off, there is an increase of 2,000 tons over last year's. The stock on the 1st inst. was 118,700 tons, showing a diminution of 16,300 tons. Stock at this port on 5th inst. was 67,357 tons, against 79,715 tons. The crop of Bahia sugar for the season just closed was the largest ever known.

Mauritius.—No public sales were held on Tuesday, and the transactions privately are as usual small. The stock consists of 6,618 tons, which, compared with that of last year, shows an increase of 1,650 tons.

Bengal.—The sales have gone gone off with rather more spirit at full prices, and 3,180 bags in the early part of the week about three-fourths found buyers: Benares was chiefly taken in at 36s to 38s 6d for low to good white; Mauritius kinds brought 32s to 36s 6d for low to fine yellow per cwt.

Madras.—6,826 bags sold at full rates for the better kinds of grocery, but low went rather cheaper: grainy white, good to fine, 40s to 42s 6d; fine grainy yellow, 38s to 39s; low mid to good, 32s to 36s; soft, brown, 29s to 29s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—The public sales of duty-paid sugars went off without much spirit, at full rates. 193 hhds 44 barrels Porto Rico part found buyers at 33s 6d to 39s for low to fine yellow. 430 hhds 200 barrels Cuba muscovado went from 32s to 35s 6d for good brown to mid soft yellow. Up to yesterday (Thursday) the principal transactions reported were a cargo of 1,900 boxes Havana, No. 13½, for Bristol, at 23s 6d; 3,000 bags Manilla muscovado, at 30s; 3,000 chests of yellow Havana, at 34s to 37s; and 500 casks Cuba, &c.

Refined.—The market is quiet, and low goods have in some instances been sold at a further decline of 6d, viz., 43s 6d, but 44s is still generally demanded: mid to fair titlers, 44s 6d to 46s. Treacle keeps high, viz., 19s to 22s. The supply of refined goods is moderate. Nothing worth reporting has been done in bonded sugars, and the market is flat. English crushed quoted at 31s to 31s 6d. Loaves are nominal.

MOLASSES.—A small supply of West India offering, and the late advance is fully maintained.

COCOA.—There has been little inquiry for consumption, and 145 bags Trinidad sold at rather lower rates: good grey to fair greyish red, 31s 6d to 33s 6d. There was a considerable increase in the stock last week, 1,559 barrels and bags being landed.

COFFEE.—There has been a better feeling in the market this week, although the trade have not taken any great quantity. Considerable transactions are reported in native Ceylon at 6d to 1s advance, from 46s to 46s 6d for good ordinary quality of old and new import; superior, 47s; about 12,000 bags changing hands. 309 casks 5 barrels and bags plantation sold with more spirit at extreme rates: good, 60s to 63s 6d; fine ordinary to middling, 54s 6d to 59s; peas, 64s to 67s per cwt. Rather more inquiry has been made by private treaty. Mocha is still inactive, yet holders do not press sales. Little has been done in foreign, as common kinds are scarce. 992 bags Costa Rica brought 48s to 61s for good ordinary to middling quality. The stock of coffee is 15,773 tons, against 17,573 tons at same time last year, and the deliveries for home consumption at this port are nearly 1,700 tons larger.

TEA.—The telegraphic notice from Trieste, in anticipation of the overland mail, caused some excitement in the market, but yesterday there was less business doing, all parties awaiting the delivery of the letters for more detailed accounts. Common congou has sold to some extent at 1s 1d, an advance of ½d on last week's quotations: for fine previous rates refused, although offered for a considerable quantity. Medium to good qualities are held above the present value, a large portion of the stock being now in second hands. Green teas are firm, but do not show any general improvement in prices at present.

RICE.—A very large business has been done in East India this week at 3d advance, speculators having operated freely, and upwards of 40,000 bags changed hands. Yesterday 790 bags Bengal sold at 15s to 15s 6d for good white.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, and STOCK of RICE up to present period.

	1853.		1852.		1851.		1850.
	tons		tons		tons		tons
Imported	28,253	.....	19,029	.....	15,263	.....	10,241
Delivered H.C.	20,263	.....	15,934	.....	10,332	.....	10,196
Export	8,572	.....	8,225	.....	4,082	.....	2,431
Stock	19,223	.....	15,096	.....	21,322	.....	20,328

ARROW ROOT.—1,400 tins G C Jamaica were bought in at 7d.

SPICES.—Very few sales have been made in any kind this week. Nutmegs and mace are steady at last Friday's quotations. Of the former 11 casks inferior small Dutch were bought in at 2s to 2s 1d. Pepper remains quiet. Clean Sumatra, which is rather scarce, maintains its value. White has continued firm. Pimento is almost neglected. Cassia lignea is very scarce and likely to keep so for some time, so that prices are nearly nominal. 91 cases Calicut ginger sold at steady rates, and fine bold qualities at 85s to 111s were very dear; ordinary small to good realised 44s to 81s. 764 bags African in bond brought 22s 6d to 24s for ordinary to good Malabar kind. 166 bris Cayenne cloves were chiefly bought in at 7d to 7¾d per lb for mouldy and damaged.

RUM.—The market is quiet. Proof Leewards held at 2s 7d per gallon. The stock of West India shows a decrease of 7,263 puns 601 hhds over that of last year at same time. Deliveries have been steady.

SALTPETRE.—The market has not been much influenced by the warlike news from the East, although there is more inquiry. By private treaty 29s to 30s paid for Bengal, low qualities still ruling dear as compared with good and fine. 1,569 bags Bengal, refracting 4½ to 1¾, were taken in at 29s 6d to 30s; 7¾ at 29s per cwt. The stock consists of 3,054 tons, against 3,871 tons last year, and 2,885 tons in 1851. The week's deliveries reached 191 tons.

NITRATE SODA is fully 6d higher, owing to the advance in Liverpool. 19s now demanded on the spot.

COCHINEAL.—Yesterday 82 bags found buyers at 1d to 2d above last sale's rates, but not higher than had been paid by private contract since then. Honduras silvers, mid damp to good dry grain, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; Teneriffe blacks, low to good, 4s 5d to 5s 3d; silvers, 4s 7d to 4s 8d for good. Mexican silvers are now worth 4s 2d to 4s 3d per lb.

DYES.—There is not much doing in Cutch or Gambier: the former is firmer, a parcel of fair quality being held for 57s. Safflower remains without further alteration. Of turmeric 661 bags Bengal were taken in at 11s 6d to 12s 6d for common to good smooth coated, as there was little disposition shown to buy. The sales in lac dye are limited. 62 chests brought 2s to 2s 1d for good DF; other marks, mid to good, 11d to 1s 6d per lb. There is no change in galls.

DRUGS, &c.—Since the public sales last Thursday transactions have been upon a small scale, and the market is exceedingly quiet. Camphor remains dull, although a good deal is still going forward to the Continent. Cream tartar is steady. Tartaric acid quiet, and there are sellers at 2s 5d per lb. Iodine as last quoted.

GUMS.—95 cases shellac sold cheap: liver, common to mid reddish, 41s to 42s; fine garnet, 56s to 56s 6d. African copal went lower for Fernando Po kind, owing to the recent large imports n.

INDIA RUBBER has been in increased demand at 10½d to 11d for common Java, and nothing offering now under 11d per lb.

GUTTA PERCHA.—63 tons were bought in at 1s to 1s 4d for very low to good rebolled; good, 1s 6d per lb.

SHELLS.—Tortoise sold at high rates for 17 cases: Sincapore, in sorts to fine, 22s to 38s per lb. Green small shells taken in at 2d to 4d each; and Panama mother o' pearl, 24s per cwt.

HEMP.—Manilla continues firm at the rates of last week. Clean Petersburg, influenced by the continental accounts, is held for rather more money. There has been a steady inquiry for jute at full prices.

METALS still maintain the same steady tone noticed for some time past, and Scotch pig iron has further advanced 6s, the quotation for mixed numbers being 81s to 82s this morning. Copper is 1d higher for sheet, and other kinds in proportion. Tin has been quiet, with scarcely any business to report in East India this week. Banca still held at 120s. Spelter also is inactive at 21l 5s per ton on the spot. Lead meets with a steady inquiry for export.

PLUMBAGO was taken in at 9s to 12s for low to good Ceylon, and dusty Spanish black lead at 5s per cwt.

OILS.—With a good supply of linseed, and some speculators' oil rather pressing for sale, prices have given way 3d to 6d, the market being quiet at 29s 3d to 29s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is firmer at 41s 6d and 39s 6d for refined and brown respectively. In most kinds of fish transactions are quite devoid of interest. Pale seal and cod are held firmly at the late improvement. Sperm is steady, but not active for the season. Cocoa-nut and palm are unaltered, but the latter is quiet at 41s. There appear to be few buyers of olive even at lower rates.

LINSEED.—Prices are steady as last quoted. Black Sea and East India, 53s to 54s 6d on the spot; the former, for late shipment, 55s to 56s per quarter. Linseed cakes go off well at extreme rates: fine English, 10l 5s to 10l 10s per ton.

TURPENTINE.—Rough is scarce in the absence of further arrivals, and 14s the nearest value. Spirits dull: English, 56s to 57s; American drawn, 58s per cwt.

TALLOW.—Prices have fluctuated but little this week, the large imports checking any further upward movement. This morning 1s sort Petersburg Y.C. was quoted 55s 6d; for arrival to the end of the year, 55s 3d; in the first three months of next year, 56s per cwt. Shipments from St Petersburg continue much larger than in the former last season; but, taking into consideration the certainty of short supplies from *all* other places, the deficiency of home melted, our increased deliveries, and still moderate stock, the market is in a firm position.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Nov. 7.

	1851		1852		1853
	casks		casks		casks
Stock this day	69,834	.....	32,696	.....	29,131
Delivered last week	3,037	.....	2,887	.....	2,361
Do. since 1st June	41,526	.....	39,024	.....	48,231
Arrived last week	7,554	.....	4,812	.....	9,880
Do since 1st June	74,938	.....	31,092	.....	54,047
Price of Y C on the spot	37s 3d	.....	42s 3d to 42s 6d	.....	55s 9d to 56s
Ditto, town	39s 6d	.....	45s	.....	52s 6d

POSTSCRIPT

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was firm to-day, and the sales of British amounted to 638 casks, or 2,158 for the week, at the extreme rates of last Friday to 6d advance. Mauritius—2,762 bags found buyers at a rise of 6d, the demand being steady: good brown to good yellow, 31s to 36s; dark low, 26s 6d; crystallised yellow, 34s to 37s. Bengal—1,774 bags were offered, and brought 6d advance for Benares. Foreign—To-day a cargo of 650 cases white Bahia brought 22s 9d, and one of brown at 20s 6d for the Continent, with 500 chests yellow Havana on the spot at 37s 6d.

COFFEE.—No public sales were held, but privately 1,000 bags good ordinary Ceylon changed hands at 46s 6d.

RICE.—2,581 bags good to fine pinky Madras all sold at and after the sale at 13s to 13s 6d, being previous rates. 820 bags Bengal sold from 15s to 15s 6d; one lot 16s, for good white.

SPICES.—26 cases brown nutmegs were chiefly bought in at 2s 3d to 3s 4d, and 10 chests Dutch seconds at 2s 10d for low small to good brown. 39 bales cassia vera went at 66s. 204 bags pimento were held at 6d, and taken in at that price. 170 cases Cochin ginger were chiefly taken in at 42s to 50s. 270 bags small and ordinary part sold at 37s to 38s, and 70 bags African in bond 23s 6d for sound.

TEA.—13,581 pkgs were offered in public sale to-day, and half sold at fall prices. Good to fine congous went from 1s 5d to 1s 9½d; fine hysons, 2s 2d to 2s 2½d. Greens were bought in freely above the former value.

SHELLAC.—114 cases brought 44s to 48s 6d for common livery to fair native orange.

IVORY.—The public sales went off with extreme heaviness, and a portion of the quantity offered only found buyers.

HORNS.—Madras deer sold at 21s 6d to 22s per cwt; Cape ox and cow 7½s per 123.

INDIA RUBBER.—The sales of 80 pkgs Para went off at full prices. 11d paid for E.I. by private treaty.

TARTARS.—Oporto grey went at 125s to 135s.

WHALEBONE.—Polar sold at 206*l*, Southern 175*l* per ton.

OILS.—100 tuns seal were chiefly taken in: yellow to pale, 36*l* to 39*l*; brown, 34*l* 15s to 35*l*. 5 tuns cod, 35*l* 5s per tun. 38 hhds ground nut, 48*l* 10s to 44*l* 10s per tun. 67 casks palm, 36s to 41s per cwt.

TALLOW.—The public sales went off flatly at 6d to 1s decline. 257 casks Australian barely half sold: beef, 53s 6d to 54s 6d; sheep, 50s 6d to 56s. 208 casks South American, 53s to 53s 3d, part sold. Town tallow 56s 6d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is very dull and lower for middling qualities: brown lumps 43s 6d; treacle 19s to 22s. The bonded remains without any alteration. A few sales have been made in Dutch and Belgian crushed at 27s to 28s 3d.

GREEN FRUIT.—An improved demand exists for all kinds. Madeira oranges have sold freely. A parcel sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale sustained the price obtained last week. Some pine apples sent as specimen of the growth at Madeira afford a proof that the fruit can be cultivated with advantage for consumption in this country. Black Spanish nuts are 2s per brl lower. The shipment of Lisbon grapes has ceased after an unusually short supply.

DRY FRUIT.—The market continues in a state of inaction; all articles seem to be above the ideas of the trade, who, however, have unusually low stocks of every description and must soon come forward to buy. Clearances consequently are small.

SEEDS.—A steady trade in all seeds at unaltered quotations, with a better supply.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is evidently a better feeling in the English wool market than has of late been observable, although prices remain without alteration, and are considerably lower in the trade than the same can be purchased of the growers. Thus every sale made is at a serious loss, without any prospect of replacing. Nothing but firmness on the part of the stapler can obviate this unpleasant state of things.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales are going off at the same dull rate and low prices as stated last week, and no signs of improvement.

FLAX.—The market remains the same as last week.

HEMP.—A few transactions this week, but the price terminates as last week 36s for clean.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been almost confined to home trade descriptions, and to a limited extent. Prices remain very firm.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—During the last week the transactions in leather have still been of a limited character. The supply of all descriptions of goods was abundant at Leadenhall on Tuesday, and although buyers were more numerous the business done was not extensive. Good common hides. East India kips, and heavy calf-skins continue to be the articles most in request. In prices there was scarcely any alteration.

METALS.—Copper has advanced in price 1d per lb, and a good demand continued at the advance. Tin is not so brisk, and prices for foreign have slightly given way. Spelter has been more inquired for, and large speculative purchases for forward delivery have been made. Iron—Manufactured of all descriptions is in great demand. Scotch pigs have again advanced in price, and there are purchasers still at the extreme rate. Other metals quiet.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow ..... per cwt	56	6
Fat by ditto	3	0
Russian candle	57	0
Melted stuff	42	6
Rough ditto	28	0
Graves	18	0
Good drags	8	0

PROVISIONS.

The demand for Irish butter more active, particularly for the finer sorts, which are making a shilling or two more. The supply of Friesland short, demand good. The bacon market dull, 62s obtained with difficulty, and then only for favourite shippers. The supply of Hamburg very small; 59s top price.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock.	Butter. Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Bacon. Deliveries.
1851	35,638	16,030	575	1,757
1852	61,240	14,569	2,538	1,736
1853	45,094	5,476	3,047	1,558

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	7,748
Foreign do.	10,072
Bale Bacon	406

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were seasonably good. The total supply was 7,712 head, against 6,117 do. in the corresponding period in 1852, 7,602 in 1851, 6,072 in 1850, 4,412 in 1849, 4,085 in 1848, and 4,950 in 1847.

We were well supplied with foreign stock to-day, but its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were rather on the increase, and in improved condition. The attendance of both town and country butchers being good, the beef trade ruled steady. In some instances the medium breeds were 2d per 8 lbs higher than on this day se'nnight. Otherwise the beef trade was firm, and last week's currency was well supported. The best Scots sold at 4s 4d per 8 lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 3,000 shorthorns. From all other quarters the arrivals were very limited. With sheep we were seasonably well supplied, and their general weight improved to some extent. Prime breeds moved off steadily at very full prices; but most other breeds sold slowly, and last week's currency was barely supported. There was a good inquiry for calves, the supply of which was moderate, at prices fully equal to those of Friday.

SUPPLIES.

	Nov. 10, 1851.	Nov. 8, 1852.	Nov. 7, 1853.
Beasts	5,282	4,704	5,277
Sheep	26,780	28,300	27,240
Calves	364	223	262
Pigs	510	380	310

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts, for which the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the prices of Monday of 2d per 8 lbs. The supply of sheep was limited. All breeds were in good request, at full currencies. The best old Downs sold readily at 5s per 8 lbs. There was less inquiry for calves. In their quotations, however, no change took place.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	8	to3	0	Inferior sheep	3	0	to3	4
Second quality do	3	4	3	8	Second quality sheep	3	6	4	2
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	0	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	4	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4	4	Southdowns	4	10	5	0
Large coarse calves	3	6	4	2	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	4	4	8	Large hogs	3	4	4	0
Sucking Calves	21	0	28	0	Small porkers	4	2	4	10
Lambs	0	0	0	0	Quarter old Pigs	20	0	27	0

Total supply—Beasts, 804; sheep, 4,040; calves, 350; pigs, 420. Foreign supply—Beasts, 310; sheep, 950; calves, 292.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.—The arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets having fallen off, the general demand has ruled steady, and prices are well supported.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.—The trade ruled steady, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	4	to2	8	Mutton, inferior	2	8	to3	2
Ditto middling	2	0	3	4	— middling	3	4	4	0
Prime large	3	6	3	8	— prime	4	2	4	8
Prime small	3	10	4	0	Large pork	3	4	4	0
Veal	3	4	4	6	Small pork	4	2	4	10

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 7.—Our market remains about the same, and all fine samples fully maintain their value at the annexed currency:—Mid and East Kents, 15*l* to 20*l*; Weald of Kents, 11*l* 11s to 13*l* to 13s; Sussex pockets, 10*l* 10s to 12*l*.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—Fine hops are in good request, and last week's prices are well supported. Low and inferior kinds are neglected. The old duty has been declared at 152,677*l*. This week's imports are 409 bales from Antwerp, 338 ditto from Hamburg, 175 ditto from Ostend, and 18 ditto from Rotterdam. New Mid and East Kent pockets, 18*l* to 20*l*; New Weald of Kents, 11*l* 11s to 13*l* 13s; New Sussex, 10*l* 10s to 12*l* per cwt.

HOP DUTY.—An account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1853, distinguishing the districts, and the old from the new duty:—Barnstaple, 19*l* 0s 6½d; Canterbury, 61,470*l* 9s 7½d; Derby, 52*l* 11s 8½d; Essex, 7,201*l* 4s 11½d; Gloucester, 41*l* 6s 8d; Hants, 8,056*l* 4s 9½d; Hereford 14,393*l* 14s 5d; Isle of Wight, 4,965*l* 7s 9d; Leicester, 5*l* 3s 9½d; Lincoln, 104*l* 15s 7½d; Middlesex, 37*l* 0s 11½d; Northampton, 5*l* 0s 3½d; Oxford, 7s 10½d; Reading, 17*l* 13s 6d; Rochester, 111,545*l* 19s 3½d; Sheffield, 254*l* 3s 7d; Stourbridge, 2,868*l* 14s 7d; Suffolk, 754*l* 10s 10½d; Surrey, 496*l* 1s 7½d; Sussex, 70,611*l* 5s 8d; Wales, Middle, 55*l* 12s 2½d; Ware, 41*l* 6s 2d; Worcester, 3,246*l* 1s 3½d; total, 278,799*l* 7s 11½d. Old duty at 1 12-20d per lb, 152,677*l* 6s 4½d; new duty at 2 8-20d, 112,818*l* 4s 7½d; additional duty of 5 per cent., per Act 3 Vict., cap 17, 13,374 12s 11½d; total, 278,799*l* 17s 11½d.—Inland Revenue office, Somerset house, 7th November, 1853.

POTATO MARKETS.

WATERSIDE, Monday, Nov. 7.—This market to-day was well supplied with both home and foreign produce, but particularly the former, as large quantities continue to arrive from Scotland. Trade rather brisk, at the annexed quotations:—Shaws, from 120s to 140s; Regents, 160s to 180s; Foreign, 140s to 160s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Nov. 10.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, and a fair demand at the undermentioned prices:—Shaws, from 120s to 140s; Regents, 150s to 180s; Foreign, 140s to 160s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 110s to 112s; inferior ditto, 85s to 90s; superior clover, 124s to 126s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 32s to 42s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, and a good trade at the annexed quotations:—Old hay, 100s to 115s; new ditto, 70s to 90s; old clover, 110s to 126s; new ditto, 90s to 100s; straw, 36s to 42s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—Bate's West Hartley 19s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 21s—Carr's Hartley 20s 6d—Cresswood Hartley 20s—Davison's West Hartley 20s—Hasting's Hartley 21s—Hedley's Hartley 19s 6d—Holywell 22s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 20s 6d—North Percy Hartley 19s 6d—South Pearch 20s—Stobart's Tees Hartley 19s—Tanfield Moor 20s—Tanfield Moor Butes 20s 3d—West Hartley 21s—Wylam 21s 6d—Bell's Primrose 19s—Eden Main 23s 3d—Cwm Garnant Stone 35s—Derwentwater West Hartley 20s 6d—Garforth Steam 18s—Watney's Anthracite 33s. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 22s 6d—Clennel 20s—Gosforth 22s 3d—Hedley 22s 6d—Lawson 21s 9d—Northumberland 20s 9d—Riddell 22s 3d—Bell 23s 6d—Belmont 23s 6d—Braddyll 23s—Hetton 24s 6d—Haswell 24s 6d—Kepier Grange 23s 9d—Lambton 24s 3d—Lumley 23s 9d—Pensher 22s 9d—Russell's Hetton 23s 6d—Stewart's 24s—Cassop 23s 6d—East Thornley 20s 3d—Hartlepool 23s 6d—Hough Hall 23s 6d—Kelloe 24s—South Hartlepool 23s 6d—South Kelloe 23s 6d—Tees 24s 6d—Trimdon Hartlepool 23s 6d—South Durham 22s 6d. Ships at market, 97; sold, 85.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.—Cragwood Hartley 19s—Davison's West Hartley 20s—Holywell 23s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 20s—Ravensworth West Hartley 19s 9d—Walker Primrose 20s—West Tanfield 19s 6d. Wall's-end:—Clark 20s—Clennell 20s—Hetton 24s 6d—Haswell 24s 6d—Kepier 23s 9d—Cassop 24s—Hartlepool 24s 6d—Richardson's Tees 22s—Cowpen 20s—Cwm Garnant Stone 35s—Watney's Anthracite 33s. Ships at market, 29; sold, 23.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

METALS. FRIDAY EVENING.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

The price of manufactured iron is generally well maintained, and for some descriptions higher prices are demanded, with a large business doing. For Scotch pig iron there has also been a considerable inquiry during the week, and the late advance has been well supported.

The price of copper has this week been advanced ½d per lb for manufactured, 4*l* 10s per ton for tile, with a firm market. Lead is also in good demand at previous rates. Other metals without much change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 29, 1853.

CORN continued quiet, till the last few days, during which about 40,000 chetwert have been taken on the spot and on contract—31½ ro (9 ro 8) being paid for a fine parcel on the spot.

DEALS nominal.

FLAX.—Without transactions: there is still something remaining in second hands, but only trifles in first hands.

HEMP.—Only trifles have been doing on the spot at our quotations. Of about 40,000 poods on the spot and expected per rail, the holders are ready sellers, but do not get offers. On contract the purchases are said to amount to 3,000 tons, in all, mostly at 91 to 90 ro for clean, 86, 85, and 80 ro for outshot and half-clean.

LINSEED.—Considerable business is reported in seed on the spot, with granary room for the winter, but particulars are not known.

POTASHES.—The advance has continued, and 56 ro has been paid.

TALLOW.—The purchases during the fortnight have reached 9,000 to 10,000 casks, at prices declining to 146 ro, and again advancing to 154 ro on the spot, paid this morning, and 152 ro for 300 casks expected by rail. The whole of the tallow expected by water has arrived, and the quantity on the wharf in first hands is reduced to about 700 casks, but a few parcels may still come down per rail; and some of the late purchases are not yet shipped off.

WEATHER very mild, with west wind, and no appearance of frost.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON.—For deals, 140s per std hd; hemp, 95s to 100s per ton; linseed, 12s 6d per quarter; tallow, 80s per ton; wheat, 13s 6d per quarter.

SHIPPED from the WAREHOUSES up to Oct. 16.

FLAX.	1852.		1853.
12-head ....pds	146,156	...	288,646
9-head	464,768	...	582,201
6-head	153,267	...	176,097
Total...	764,190		1,023,945
Tow and Codilla	115,519	...	168,590
HEMP.			
Clean	1,211,323	...	1,586,617
Outshot	204,632	...	259,189
Half-clean	244,089	...	357,605
Total	1,660 044	...	2,303,411
Codilla	...		...

SEED AND GRAIN.	1852.		1853.
Linseed ....chets	197,464	...	292,563
Wheat	39,386	...	305,628
Rye	206,671	...	205,151
Flour ....bags	61,986	...	19,932
Barley ....chets	4,919	...	600
Oats	28,227	...	51,362
TALLOW, up to Oct. 17.			
1st sort yellow candle....casks			93,797
Other sorts and shipped in winter			7,157
* 1853			100,954
1852			82,561
1851			101,875
1850			116,586

* Exclusive of 3,700 cks wintered in ships.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 5, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Nov. 5 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons
West India	85,723	75,749	83,517	73,115	21,462	17,614
East India	40,364	36,209	44,976	43,701	18,290	14,491
Mauritius	27,229	35,484	24,687	33,426	3,319	6,654
Foreign	...	...	17,294	27,866	...	...
	153,312	147,402	170,474	178,111	43,091	38,759
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	5,720	4,696	2,322	3,169	7,057	3,961
Havana	13,49	20,885	7,212	4,018	16,281	17,012
Porto Rico	2,583	4,728	1,131	822	2,317	2,530
Brazil	4,806	12,380	6,064	6,667	9,345	7,993
	26,390	42,689	16,729	14,676	35,003	31,496

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

		s d	
From the British Possessions in America		22 10	per cwt.
—	Mauritius	22 11	—
—	East Indies	...	—
The average price of the three is		22 10	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	4,832	5,228	6,736	4,915	2,570	1,824

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal
W. India.	2,168,580	1,829,205	1,044,720	1,174,590	926,685	1,019,305	1,539,465	912,240
E. India.	201,195	135,945	274,095	161,910	53,505	6,930	116,370	106,335
Foreign	20,790	33,615	31,605	42,525	6,750	2,160	85,680	65,700
	2,387,565	1,998,765	1,349,820	1,378,935	986,940	1,028,295	1,741,455	1,084,275

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	32,571	31,450	2,403	3,362	22,413	28,164	26,016	23,348
Foreign	4,805	6,895	3,155	3,590	2,247	2,371	4,298	5,226
	37,376	38,345	5,558	6,972	24,660	30,535	30,314	28,574

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	17,784	10,954	4,324	5,602	10,908	8,928	12,584	7,910
Ceylon	217,173	192,155	39,415	68,093	140,270	160,126	233,645	194,676
Total BP.	234,957	203,109	43,739	73,095	151,178	169,054	246,229	202,586
Mocha	16,377	22,606	1,848	3,453	15,201	15,648	12,162	21,357
Foreign EI.	5,305	13,224	2,484	713	5,344	6,930	11,036	17,797
Malabar	2,466	1,324	24	175	726	1,573	2,245	1,327
St Domingo.	79	6,949	28	2,242	55	1,545	2,860	5,710
Hav. & P Ric	6,388	10,543	918	2,436	2,428	2,721	8,882	13,353
Brazil	62,927	89,710	24,337	43,883	38,614	30,021	36,364	47,618
African	99	254	4	55	154	458	567	292
Total For.	93,641	144,610	29,643	52,937	62,522	79,196	94,069	107,454
Grand tot.	328,598	347,719	73,382	126,032	213,700	248,250	340,298	310,040

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI.	17,658	25,029	7,232	4,564	14,917	18,835	13,781	16,836
Foreign EI.	1,971	3,224	993	1,008	1,019	1,428	1,315	2,387
Total	19,029	28,253	8,225	5,572	15,936	20,263	15,096	19,223

PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	182	253	8	13	191	224	37	120
Black	1,458	1,577	335	1,034	1,169	1,198	1,754	1,559

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	1,210	1,569	223	217	974	1,212	1,060	1,222
Do. Wild.	80	...	3	...	59	16	573	551
CAS. LIG.	5,687	1,849	3,449	1,296	1,813	2,044	1,947	219
CINNAMON.	5,299	4,961	4,041	4,688	819	871	3,620	3,601
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	14,853	12,578	10,004	10,492	4,408	4,212	2,485	2,945

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.	Serons 12,753	Serons 5,403	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 9,183	Serons 10,805	Serons 12,349	Serons 7,324
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE.	4,628	7,041	...	...	3,870	4,432	8,511	12,299
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	3,607	3,191	...	...	3,739	3,053	1,068	528
FUSTIC	1,640	1,178	...	...	1,411	2,377	1,566	367

INDIGO.

East India.	chests 28,893	chests 27,168	chests ...	chests ...	chests 30,766	chests 27,975	chests 28,364	chests 23,317
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	3,539	3,230	...	...	2,890	3,319	1,100	1,332

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 8,501	tons 9,732	tons ...	tons ...	tons 8,275	tons 10,358	tons 3,371	tons 3,054
Nitrate of Soda	2,680	4,430	...	...	2,382	1,514	88	3,028

COTTON.

American	bags 1,518	bags 1,097	bags ...	bags ...	bags 620	bags 1,517	bags 925	bags 256
Brazil	157	150	...	...	157	228	82	4
East India.	26,839	115,116	...	...	44,967	77,362	36,567	83 247
Liverpl., all kinds	1,892,367	1,903,436	213,700	233,570	1,680,640	1,841,240	422,920	706,680
Total	1,920,881	2,019,799	213,700	233,570	1,725,784	1,910,347	460,494	790,187

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR NOVEMBER.

Subjoined are the railway calls for the month of November, so far as they have yet been advertised. They amount to 1,126,226*l* against 623,63*l* in the corresponding month of last year, but this increase arises from a payment of 1,000,000*l* on the Paris and Strasburg shares, of which probably not a twentieth part is held in England. The total called during the first eleven months of 1853 has been 10,930,027*l* against 7,261,659*l* in the same period of 1852:—

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share. Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d	Number of shares.	Total. £
*Antwerp and Rotterdam	15	0 5 0	1 0 0	50,000	50,000
*East Indian Extension U. I. allotment	1	Deposit	2 0 0	unknown	unknown
*Maria Antonia	21	29 0 0	2 0 0	8,000	18,666
*Paris and Strasburg new	12	Deposit	4 0 0	250,000	1,000,000
Peebles	22	3 10 0	2 0 0	7,000	14,000
*Sambre and Meuse, Pref. 5½ per cent.	1	4 0 0	2 0 0	6,925	13,850
Shrewsbury and Hereford	1	9 0 0	1 0 0	29,710	29,710
South Wales, Guaranteed 4 per cent.	10	5 0 0	4 0 0	unknown	unknown
South Wales, Guaranteed 4½ per cent.	1	Deposit	5 0 0	—	—
					1,126,226

Total called in 1853 ..... £10,930,027.

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 1,082,516*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

GREAT NORTHERN.—CHRISTMAS DIVIDEND.—The following estimate of the probable dividend for the current half is by a very competent hand:—

	£
Published traffic to 24th Oct., deducting four days, 27th, 28th, 29 h, 30th of June	292,769
Ten weeks to 31st December, at 18,000*l* a week	180,000
Balance per last account	1,065
Total	473,234
EXPENSES.	
Maintenance of way, locomotive power, &c., at 45 per cent., same as last, 213,000*l*; East Lincolnshire rent and interest as in last, 18,485*l*; navigation as in last, 12,136*l*; mortgage interest, 59,495*l*; preference stock, 65,673*l*	368,119
Leaving applicable to dividend	105,215

Now, 107,500*l* pays 4½ per cent. But 4½ per cent. gives 11s 3d on 25*l* shares; 8s 9d on B ditto, at the rate of 7 per cent.; and 2s 6d on A ditto. It must be observed that the B shares will have to receive a dividend at this rate of 7 per cent. for this half, having only received at the rate of 5 per cent. for last half. According to this the A shares will begin to receive a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

EAST INDIAN.—We understand the sum actually paid up on the new shares of the Amalgamated East Indian Railway Company is about 150,000*l* only. As the total amount of the first call would be 800,000*l*, and as the last day allowed for paying up expired more than a week ago, it follows that this company has not succeeded in obtaining one-fifth of the capital requisite for carrying out the important project of the connection of Upper India with Bengal and Calcutta by means of railways. It will be recollected that the entire amount of the new capital of this company is to be 8,000,000*l*, in 400,000 shares of 20*l* each, upon which the East India Company have given a guarantee of 4½ per cent.

EASTERN COUNTIES AND EASTERN UNION.—The amalgamation of the Eastern Counties and Eastern Union line is already completed—the terms being a compromise between the extreme demands hitherto made by either party.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—The railway market was buoyant in the earlier hours of business, but the highest prices were not supported throughout the day. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies there was not much activity, although in some cases a further tendency to improvement was noticeable. No great alteration took place in mining descriptions, those connected with the West Indies continuing extremely heavy. Metcalfe left off ¼ to ½ pm; Jamaica, ¼ to ¾ pm; Port Royal, ⅛ to ⅜ pm; Sue River, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ pm; and Clarendon, par to ¼ pm.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8.—The railway market presented no material variation, but prices were on the average well supported. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there was general steadiness, although the transactions were not extensive. Mining descriptions continue to show heaviness. Metcalfe left off ¼ to ½ pm; Jamaica, ¼ to ¾ pm; Port Royal, ⅛ to ⅜ pm; Sue River, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ pm; and Clarendon, ⅛ to ¼ pm.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.—The railway market was steady at the commencement of business, but the fall in Consols produced an immediate reaction, and prices at the close were generally lower. In some cases the decline was equal to 1*l* and 1*l* 10s per share. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were not particularly affected, quotations remaining on the average well supported. Mining descriptions presented no remarkable alteration with the exception of Metcalfe, which were rather higher. The latest prices of the West India mines were Metcalfe, ⅜ to ⅝ pm; Jamaica, ½ to ¾ pm; Port Royal, ½ to ⅝ pm; Sue River, ¼ dis. to par; and Clarendon, ⅛ to ½ pm.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.—The railway market, considering the fluctuations which occurred in English securities, was well supported to-day, and prices showed increased firmness towards the close of business. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the operations were not extensive, and quotations presented little alteration. Mining descriptions were heavy, particularly those connected with West India undertakings. Metcalfe were last quoted ½ to ⅝ pm; Jamaica, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Port Royal, ½ to ⅝ pm; Sue River, ¼ dis. to par; and Clarendon, ¼ to ½ pm.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—The railway share market has been without any material variation, and the business doing is limited. French shares have been dull. The gold mine shares are quieter. Waller mine have improved to ⅝. The Australian joint stock bank shares are rather lower. The land companies' shares have been depressed.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of Shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London. T.	London. P.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	20½	20½
95000	20	8½	Ambergate,	4¾	4¾
55500	274s	274s	Birmingham & Stour Valley	10	.....
45000	31	28	Birkenhead Junction	11	.....
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	97	98
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	56	55
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	17½	17
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	15	.....
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	46	45½
32500	25	25	East Anglian	5	4¾
10000	18	18	— (18*l* E. and H.)	3¾	.....
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13½	13
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	45	44
Stock	100	100	— class B	34	32
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	68	67
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	61	60½
Stock	..	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	23	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	84½	84
Stock	100	100	— ¼ shares, A	61	59
Stock	100	100	— ¼ shares, B	130	129
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	104	103
Stock	100	100	Great Western	82½	82½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	90	.....
18000	16⅔	11⅔	— Thirds	24½	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	66	65½
126819	20	17½	— Fifths	10¾	.....
71656	20	11½	— West Riding Union	7	.....
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	13½	13½
111900	11⅔	11⅔	London and Blackwall	8½	8½
40000	10	8½	London, Tilbury, &c.	9½	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast	97½	97½
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	104	103½
65811	20	12	— Fifths	12¾	12¾
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	1½	.....
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	75	75
...	50	42½	— New 50*l*	29½	.....
...	40	34	— New 40*l*	22	.....
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	.....	.....
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	21½	20½
Stock	100	100	Midland	62½	62
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	35	.....
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	55	54½
22220	25	17½	Newport and Hereford	13¾	.....
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	53	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	30½	29½
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	12	12
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	41	38
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	89	89
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	55	.....
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	63	62
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	65	.....
6000	25⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	17	15½
15000	13½	All	— Halves	8¼	8½
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	13	12
65000	20	6½	Shropshire Union	2⅞	2⅞
40000	50	50	South Devon	17	16
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	63	62
...	50	50	South Wales	35	34½
...	20	18	South Yorkshire & River Dun	.....	.....
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	15¾	15¾
12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	.....	.....
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	.....	.....
16065	20	14	West Cornwall	9	.....

No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. M	London. F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	66½	66
109621	25	20	— Extensions	12	11¾
...	25	11½	— G. N. E. Purchase	8¼	.....
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	49¾	48¾
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	102	.....
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	51	.....
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	145	.....
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	32	.....
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	110	.....
8000	25	25	— Halves	55	.....
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	27½	.....
43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	14¼	.....
11136	20	20	— Preference	25¾	.....
6000	20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	.....	.....
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3	2¾
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	100	.....
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	62	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	145	.....
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	145	.....
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	8¾	.....
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	31½	31½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	99	99¾
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	.....	.....
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10*l*	100	98½
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	.....	.....
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6½	.....
34235	3½	3½	East Anglian (3*l* 10s), 6 pr ct	4	.....
...	5	5	— (5*l*), 7 per cent	5½	.....
37522	7½	2	— (late 7*l* 17s), 5 per ct	3	2½
144000	6¾	6¾	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	8½	8
144000	6¾	6¾	— No. 2	8½	7½
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	14	14
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 pr ct	22	.....
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½ pct	3½	.....
93080	12½	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	120	119½
60000	12½	100	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	110	110
81000	12	10	— 4½ per cent Scrip	10¼	10⅛
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8½	.....
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 5 pc	7	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	101	100
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent	100	.....
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	100	99
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20*l*	6	.....
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	141	142
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent	.....	122½
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	8	7½
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves	.....	.....
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	13½	.....
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	7½	.....
87200	10	10	— New, 10*l*	9¾	.....
172300	6	3	— 6*l*	3¾	3½
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	141	141
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— 5½ per cent. pref.	.....	.....

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. M	London. F.
Stock	100	100	North British	.....	110
68500	20	20	North Staffordshire	24	23¾
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15*l*, 6 per cent	106	105
19275	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	10½	.....
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 6 per cent	17½	16½
20000	25	25	South Devon	15	.....
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	103	102
Stock	20	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	20	.....
142395	100 / 17	100 / 5	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4*l* per cent preference	99	97
			— — —	4¾	.....
62950	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10½	9¾
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	14	.....
30000	20	14	Dijon and Besancon	16½	.....
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	6	.....
50000	20	20	East Indian	23¾	23¼
50000	20	2	— Extension B	2½	2
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	6½	6
60000 of 20*l*	20 / 10 / 5	15 / 10 / 3	Luxembourg	9½	9⅛
			— (Railway)	6⅛	6⅛
			— (Canal)	1½	.....
25000	20	10½	Madras	11½	11½
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	8½	8
400000	20	20	Northern of France	34½	34¼
280000	20	10	Paris and Lyons	26½	26¼
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	.....	46½
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	42	.....
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	38½	38
60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	8	.....
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	20	.....
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9	8½
26757	8¾	8¾	West Flanders	4½	.....
50000	20	10	Western of France	16½	.....
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	1¼	1¼
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	¾	.....
10000	...	2	*Australasian	1½	.....
20000	20	6	*Australian	4	3½
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	¾	.....
10000	35	24½	*Brazil. Imp. (issued at 5*l* pm)	7	6½
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	¾	¾
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	45	45
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	1½	1½
...	14	14	Copiapo	12½	.....
350000	100	100	*Copper Miners of England	65	58
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	32	.....
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	3	2¾
20000	20	20	*General	16	.....
11000	3½	3½	Great Polgooth	1½	.....
100000	1	1	Liberty	¼	⅛
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	7½	7¼
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	1½	1¼
150000	1	1	Port Philip	¾	¼
7000	30	10¾	Santiago de Cuba	5	4½
50000	1	1	South Australian	.....	¾
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	6	.....
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	3½	3¾
100000	1	½	West Mariposa	¾	⅝
100000	1	1	Yuba	¾	.....

* Transferable by stampd deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1850	1851	1852	1853	Name of Railway.	Week ending 1853	RECEIPTS. Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total receipts.	Same week 1852	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,923,902	26,721	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	Oct. 29	900 0 0	1024 0 0	1924 0 0	1517	27	72	72
512,333	514,631	13,507	1½	2½	3½s	3¾	Belfast & Ballymena	Nov 5	525 12 6	215 19 5	741 11 11	688	20	37¾	37¾
3,150,000	1,980,892	60,027	1¾	1½	1¾	2½	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Cheth.	5	920 11 5	1043 2 6	1963 13 11	1733	60	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,259	35,805	3½	4½	4½	4½	Bristol and Exeter	Oct. 30	3549 15 10	1730 16 8	5180 12 6	4500	61	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,454,640	30,442	...	5s	1½	2	Caledonian, & Edin. & Glasgow	30	6373 18 1	8274 8 11½	14648 7 0½	13410	48	307	307
4,339,332	4,223,878	44,462	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	Nov 6	.....	.....	4096 0 0	3180	43	94¾	94¾
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1¾	2	2¾	66½	Dublin & Drogheda	5	1114 18 0	282 12 0	1397 10 0	1227	22	62½	53
670,000	457,200	76,200	7	7	10	12	Dublin & Kingstown	8	.....	.....	1196 6 1	930	198	6	6
355,500	271,571	15,980	...	...	3½	...	Dundee and Arbroath	6	227 13 2	186 19 8	414 2 10	492	26	16¾	16¾
866,599	644,149	20,779	...	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	6	309 6 5	368 8 7	677 15 0	677	28	31	31
1,361,200	1,241,900	19,733	...	...	...	...	East Anglian	Oct. 23	409 11 4	396 15 0	806 6 4	744	12	68	68
3,591,691	3,244,380	36,453	2½	3	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	...	.....Included	in the	Caledonian	.....	...	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,113,210	39,912	...	...	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	Nov 6	.....	.....	2384 16 10	2319	31	78	78
17,439,632	12,807,362	40,022	½	1	2½	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	6	9196 0 2	9674 4 1	18870 4 3	15605	59	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,382	1½	2½	2½	3	East Lancashire	6	2210 11 0	2579 4 5	4789 18 5	4605	53	81½	81½
2,746,666	2,326,737	25,228	...	...	...	...	Eastern Union	6	1249 18 5½	1303 9 8	2553 8 1½	2302	27	95	95
7,320,500	4,105,116	23,867	2¾	2	2½	3	Glasgow, South Western	Oct. 29	.....	.....	4585 0 0	4207	27	171¾	171¾
10,804,466	10,372,840	36,910	...	2	2½	2½	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	30	.....	.....	18366 0 0	15020	65	283	241½
4,922,910	3,772,479	20,066	3½	6½s	4½	4½	Great Southern & Western (I.)	Nov 5	4277 9 7	1476 14 6	5754 4 1	4920	31	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,525	50,239	4	4½	4	4	Great Western	6	.....	.....	20832 3 5	17397	66	319¾	264
14,202,045	11,850,414	45,579	2	2½	3	3½	Lancashire & Yorkshire	6	.....	.....	18008 9 8	17072	69	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,559	22,117	5¾	6½	7½	8	Lancaster & Carlisle	Oct. 23	3151 0 0	2988 0 0	6139 0 0	4996	68	90	90
37,354,620	29,662,084	53,541	5½	5¾	5½	5	London & North Western, &c.	Nov 6	25496 1 0	23670 13 8	49166 14 8	47633	89	553½	553½
1,900,933	1,408,270	256,050	11½s	35½s	35½s	2½	London & Blackwall	6	1112 19 10	69 0 0	1181 19 10	947	215	5½	5½
7,440,930	7,321,640	42,328	4½	9½s	8½s	7½s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5	10763 9 9	3029 17 1	3793 6 10	11573	79	172½	172½
12,046,128	8,670,034	34,269	3½	4½	3½	3½	London & South Western	6	.....	.....	12032 0 9	9666	48	253½	244½
9,309,532	7,705,663	45,866	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	6	2822 11 7½	5060 12 3	7883 3 10¾	7212	47	167¾	167¾
19,562,160	18,138,289	86,349	2	2½	3½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	6	.....	.....	24860 0 0	23704	58	498¾	498¾
2,596,666	1,992,695	15,318	4	4	4½	5	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	6	.....	.....	2565 12 4	2540	20	126	126
754,669	571,882	15,456	3½	3½	4	3½	Monklands	5	.....	.....	10 3 4 0	833	27	37	37
1,776,000	1,831,109	23,539	6	4	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	Oct. 22	826 0 0	1529 0 0	2355 0 0	2515	36	78½	60
4,640,666	4,475,108	30,041	...	...	...	...	North British	Nov 6	1721 0 0	2825 0 0	4546 0 0	3920	31	149	146
5,820,000	4,979,665	21,404	1	3½s	3½s	...	North Staffordshire	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	222	222
1,939,333	1,667,906	33,358	5	2½s	3¼	4	Scottish Central, & Mid. Junc.	6	1546 5 2	1452 2 5	2998 7 7	2615	3	50	50
800,000	653,557	20,423	...	1½	2	2½	Scottish Midland Junction	...	Included in	the Scottish	Central	.....	...	32	32
1,628,000	1,425,098	28,842	...	...	1	1	Shrewsbury & Chester	6	729 6 7	1054 5 7	1783 12 2	1651	36	49	49
2,300,000	2,015,852	42,100	3¾	6½s	6½s	5¾	South Eastern	Oct. 29	11710 0 0	4359 0 0	16070 0 0	14605	56	288½	288
2,583,166	2,070,291	42,100	...	...	2½s	1	South Devon	30	1612 4 11	450 0 0	2062 4 11	1981	36	58	58
4,564,439	3,249,987	25,572	...	½s	2	2	South Wales	Nov 6	.....	.....	3723 2 8	2244	29	131	100½
2,000,000	1,720,998	21,409	3	3½	4	3	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	Oct. 23	.....	.....	1509 0 0	1475	18	77	77
11,124,600	1,130,642	23,666	6½	7½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	Nov 5	.....	.....	3140 11 8	2836	78	40	40
					2½	3									
23,028,400	19,188,677	29,237	...	...	2	1½	Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern	6	9949 9 3	18311 8 9	28231 18 0	25136	41	682	650
					...	...									

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes *duty free*				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	29s	0d	31s	0d
Montreal	29	0	31	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	28	6	28	0
Montreal	28	6	28	0
Cocoa *duty 1d p lb.*				
West India per cwt	30	0	41	0
Guayaquil	33	0	35	0
Brazil	25	0	30	0
Coffee *duty 3d p lb*				
Jamaica, good middling to fine..*bond*, p cwt	60	0	90	0
fine ord to mid	50	0	58	0
Berbice and Demerara	0	0	0	0
Mocha, garbled	60	0	76	0
ungarbled	48	0	56	0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd	46	0	47	0
plantation, good mid. to fine	59	0	75	0
fine ord. to middling	52	0	58	0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.	50	0	51	0
pale and mixed	45	0	49	0
Sumatra and Padang	42	0	44	0
Madras and Tellicherry	43	0	60	0
Malabar and Mysore	44	0	51	0
St Domingo	44	0	45	0
Brazil, ord to fine ord	42	0	47	0
fine fine ord to gd mid	48	0	58	0
Costa Rica	47	0	70	0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine	58	0	65	0
fine and fine fine ord	46	0	54	0
ord and good ord	41	0	45	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	47	0	65	0
Cotton *duty free*				
Surat per lb	0	2¾	0	4¼
Bengal	0	2½	0	3¼
Madras	0	2¾	0	4¼
Pernam	0	0	0	0
Bowed Georgia	0	5¼	0	6¼
New Orleans	0	0	0	0
Demerara	0	0	0	0
St Domingo	0	0	0	0
Egyptian	0	0	0	0
Smyrna	0	0	0	0
Drugs & Dyes *duty free*				
COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver...p lb	3	6	4	9
black	4	6	6	3
Mexican silver	4	1	4	5
black	4	0	5	0
LAC DYE				
D T	2	0	2	4
B Mirzapore	1	10	1	11
TURMERIC				
Bengal p cwt	10	0	12	0
Java and Madras	9	0	12	0
China	0	0	0	0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch	50	0	55	6
Gambier	33	0	0	0
Dyewoods *duty free*	£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD p ton	0	0	0	0
CAMWOOD	20	0	24	0
FUSTIC, Cuba	9	10	10	0
Jamaica	5	10	6	0
Savanilla	5	10	6	0
St Domingo	5	0	0	0
Zante	7	10	9	0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy	7	5	7	10
Honduras	5	10	5	15
Jamaica	5	0	5	5
St Domingo	3	15	4	0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima	16	10	17	15
solid	15	0	15	0
small and middling	8	0	12	0
RED SAUNDERS	6	10	7	7
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas	14	0	17	0
Fruit—Almonds				
Jordan, *duty 10s p cwt*,	£	s	£	s
new	0	0	0	0
old	0	0	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bond	2	8	2	9
bitter nom.	0	0	0	0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt and 5 p cent*				
Zante & Cephal. new	2	5	5	0
old	4	15	5	10
Patras, old	4	5	5	0
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*				
Turkey, new, p cwt *d p*	2	18	4	0
Spanish	0	0	0	0
Plums *duty 15s per cwt*				
French per cwt *d p*	0	0	0	0
Imperial cartoon, new	0	0	0	0
Prunes, *duty 7s*, new *d p*	1	7	1	13
Raisins *duty 10s per cwt*				
Denia, new, p cwt *d p*	0	0	0	0
Valentia, new	2	7	2	10
Smyrna, black	1	16	2	5
red and Eleme	2	6	2	13
Sultana new	4	5	4	16
Muscatel	3	10	4	10
Flax *duty free*	£	s	£	s
Riga, P T R per ton	0	0	0	0
St Petersburgh, 12 head	0	0	0	0
9 head	0	0	0	0
Friesland	35	0	52	0
Hemp *duty free*				
St Petersburgh, clean, new per ton	36	0	36	10
outshot	35	0	35	10
half cleaned	34	10	0	0
Riga, Rhine	39	0	0	0
Manilla, *free*	43	0	46	6
East Indian Sunn	0	0	0	0
Jute	20	0	24	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb	s	d	s	d
B A and M Vid. dry	0	5	0	5
Do. & R Grande, salted	0	4½	0	5¼
Brazil, dry	0	5	0	7
drysalted	0	4½	0	6¼
salted	0	4		4½
Rio, dry	0	5	0	7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry	0	5¼	0	6¼
Cape, salted	0	3½	0	5
New South Wales	0	3	0	4
New York	0	0	0	0
East India	0	4	0	10
Kips, Russia, dry	0	10½	0	10½
S America Horse, p hide	6	0	6	6
German do	6	0	9	0
Indigo *duty free*				
Bengal per lb	5	0	8	0
Oude	2	6	4	3
Madras	1	6	4	8
Kurpah	2	3	6	9
Manilla	0	0	0	0
Spanish	2	8	6	8
Caracca	0	0	0	0
Leather per lb				
Crop Hides .. 30 to 45 lb	1	1	1	3
do. .. 50 65	1	4	1	6
English Butts 16 24	1	2	1	7
do 28 36	1	3	1	11
Foreign do .. 16 25	1	3	1	5
do 28 36	1	4	1	7
Calf Skins 20 35	1	2	1	10
do 40 60	1	4	2	2
do 80 100	1	8	1	7
Dressing Hides	1	1	1	4
Shaved do	1	3	1	6
Horse Hides, English	0	9	1	0
do Spanish, per hide	9	0	15	0
Kips, Petersburgh, per lb	1	2	1	6
do East India	0	11	1	6¼
Metals—COPPER				
Sheathing, bolts. &c. lb	1	1	0	0
Bottoms	1	2	0	0
Old	0	11½	0	0
Touch cake, p ton	£116	10	0	0
Tile	116	10	0	0
IRON per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c. British	9	0	0	0
Nail rods	9	15	0	0
Hoops	11	5	11	10
Sheets	12	5	12	10
Pig, No 1, Wales	4	15	0	0
Bars, &c.	8	5	0	0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	3	17	0	
Swedish, in bond	12	0	0	0
LEAD, p ton—Eng. pig	22	5	0	0
sheet	23	0	0	0
red lead	23	0	0	0
white do	27	0	0	0
patent shot	25	10	0	0
Spanish pig, in bond	21	0	0	0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs	16	0	17	0
in faggots	0	0	0	0
SPELTER, for. per ton	21	17½	22	2½
TIN *duty free*				
English blocks, p ton	122	0	0	0
bars	123	0	0	0
Banca, in bond, nom.	119	0	0	0
Straits do	116	10	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box				
Charcoal, I C	32s	0d	32s	6d
Coke, I C	28	0	28	6
Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 4s 6d*				
British best, *d p* p cwt	21	0	22	0
Patent	19	6	20	0
B. P. West India	17	6	18	6
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal *d p*	39	0	39	5
Yellow	35	0	38	0
Sperm	86	10	88	0
Head matter	88	0	89	0
Cod	34	15	35	0
South Sea	42	0	42	10
Olive, Galipoli per tun	65	10	66	0
Spanish and Sicily	61	10	63	0
Palm per ton	41	0	41	10
Cocoa Nut	45	0	46	10
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)	41	0	41	10
Linseed	29	5	29	10
Black Sea p qr	53s	0d	53s	6d
St Petersbg Morshank	51	6	52	0
Do cake (English) pr tn	10l	0s	10l	10s
do Foreign	9	5	11	10
Rape, do	6	10	6	15
Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*				
Butter—Waterford	94s	0d	98s	0d
Carlow	96	0	100	0
Cork	96	0	0	0
Limerick	90	0	94	0
Freisland, fresh	108	0	0	0
Kiel and Holstein, fine	94	0	0	0
Leer	90	0	92	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf	62	0	0	0
Limerick	60	0	0	0
Hams—Westphalia	0	0	0	0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder	76	0	0	0
Cork and Belfast do	72	0	74	0
Firkin and keg Irish	64	0	66	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	60	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.	0	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	135	0	140	0
Inferior	100	0	0	0
Cheese—Edam	52	0	54	0
Gouda	48	0	54	0
Canter	28	0	32	0
American	56	0	60	0
Rice *duty 4½d p cwt,*				
Carolina per cwt	22	0	37	0
Bengal, yellow & white	12	0	16	0
Madras	12	0	14	0
Java and Manilla	11	0	16	0
Sago *duty 4½d per cwt.*				
Pearl, per cwt	18	6	24	0
Saltpetre, Rough, p cwt	27	0	30	0
English, refined	32	6	33	0
NITRATE OF SODA	17	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
Seeds	s	d	s	d
Caraway, new p cwt	40	0	44	0
Canary per qr	70	0	75	0
Clover, red per cwt	45	0	55	0
white	52	0	60	0
Coriander	10	0	14	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	45	0	50	0
English	56	0	58	0
Mustard, br, p bush	8	0	12	0
white,	16	0	20	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs	£30	0	£32	0
Silk *duty free*				
Surdah per lb	17	0	19	6
Cossimbuzar	13	0	17	6
Gonatea	12	6	16	0
Comercolly	13	6	50	0
Bauleah, &c.	11	0	15	6
China, Tsatlee	17	6	21	6
RAWS—White Novi	32	0	36	0
Fossombrone	27	0	30	6
Bologna	22	0	24	0
Friuli	21	0	25	6
Royals	22	0	23	0
Do superior	24	0	26	6
Bergam	24	0	29	6
Milan	24	0	29	6
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24	35	0	37	0
Do 24-28	32	0	33	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	35	0	36	0
Do 24-26	29	6	30	0
Do 28-32	28	6	29	0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24	30	6	31	0
Do 24-28	28	0	29	0
BRUTIAS—Short reel	0	0	0	0
Long do	0	0	0	0
PERSIANS	11	9	13	0
Spices, *in bond*				
PEPPER, Malabar pr lb	0	4½	0	5
Eastern	0	4½	0	4¾
white	0	8¼	1	6
PIMENTO, *duty 5s*, mid. and good	0	6	0	6¼
CINNAMON *duty 2d per lb*				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	1	1	2	4
Malabar & Tellicherry	0	9	1	8
CASSIA LIGNEA, *duty 1d per lb*, p cwt	135	0	145	0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*				
Amboyna and Bencoolen p lb	0	8	1	1
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	7	0	7¼
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s*				
East India com. p cwt	19	0	20	0
African	19	6	20	0
MACE, *duty 1s*				
1 and 2 p lb	2	9	3	6
NUTMEGS, *duty 1s*	2	4	5	0
Spirits—Rum *duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s*				
Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal *bond*	3	6	3	10
20 to 35	4	2	4	6
fine marks	4	8	5	6
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P	2	11	3	0
30 to 40	3	7	3	10
Leeward I., P to 5 O P	2	7	2	8
East India, proof	2	6	2	7
Brandy *duty 15s p gal*				
Vintage of 1st brands: 1847 p	8	10	hd9	0
1848	8	8	8	10
1849	8	6	8	8
1850	8	5	8	7
1851	8	4	8	6
Geneva, common	2	9	3	0
Fine	3	4	3	6
Corn spirits, *duty paid*	11	0	0	0
Malt spirits, ditto	11	6	13	0
Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 12s, 13s, or 14s*				
British plantation, yellow	23	6	28	6
brown	20	0	23	5
Mauritius, yellow	22	6	27	0
brown	16	0	22	2
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	28	0	32	0
Benares, grey and white	24	6	30	6
Date, yellow	20	0	26	6
ord to fine brown	15	0	20	0
Penang, grey and white	23	6	26	6
brown and yellow	17	0	23	0
Madras, grainy yellow and white	24	0	31	0
brown and soft yellow	18	0	23	0
Siam and China, white	22	0	25	0
brown and yellow	17	0	21	0
Manilla, yellow and grey	20	0	21	0
brown	17	0	19	6
Java, grey and white	24	0	27	0
brown and yellow	18	0	23	6
Havana, white	27	0	31	6
brown and yellow	19	0	26	6
Brazil, grey and white	21	0	26	0
brown and yellow	16	0	21	0
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine	18	0	28	0
REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 17s 4d*				
Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s				
Doloaves, 8 to 10 lb *free*	50s	0d	51s	0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb	48	6	49	0
Titlers, equal to stand	45	6	47	0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb	43	6	0	0
Wet lumps	41	0	42	0
Pieces	36	0	40	0
Bastards	27	0	35	0
Treacle	19	0	22	0
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb	43	0	45	0
6 lb loaves	37	0	40	0
10 lb do	36	0	39	0
14 lb do	36	0	0	0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb	34	0	0	0
Lumps, 40 to 42 lb	33	6	31	0
Crushed	31	6	0	0
No. 2	0	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
SUGAR—REF. cont. p d b	0			
Dutch superior	31	0	0	0
No. 1	29	0	0	0
No. 2 and 3	26	0	28	0
Belgian crushed, No. 1	28	0	0	0
No. 2	27	6	0	0
Pieces, &c.	28	6	30	0
Bastards	23	0	0	0
Treacle	19	0	19	0
Tallow *Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt*				
N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C	55	0	55	9
N. S. Wales	52	0	56	0
Tar—Stockholm, p brl	19	0	19	3
Archangel	22	0	22	6
Tea *duty 1s 10d per lb*				
Congou, com to but mid. bd	1	0	1	0½
ra. str. and str. blk. lf.	1	0	1	1
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	4½	1	9
Souchong, but mid to fine	1	0	2	0
Pekoe, flowery	1	4	4	0
orange	0	0	0	0
scented	1	2	2	2
Oolong	1	0	2	0
Hyson Skin	0	10	1	0
Twankay	1	0	1	2
Hyson, common	1	4	1	5
middling to good	1	8	1	11
fine	2	0	3	0
Young Hyson, Canton	1	1	1	2
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	5	2	4
Gunpowder, Canton	1	1	1	4
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	6	3	6
Imperial	1	0	3	0
Timber	s	d	s	d
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.				
Dantzic and Memel fir	80	0 to	90	0
Riga —	90	0 —	95	0
Swedish —	75	0 —	80	0
Canada red pine —	80	0 —	95	0
— yellow pine	75	0 —	90	0
New Brunswick do. large	85	0 —	95	0
— do. small	65	0 —	70	0
Quebec oak	130	0 —	140	0
Baltic —	90	0 —	130	0
African — *duty free*	160	0 —	200	0
Indian teake *duty free*	270	0 —	300	0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each	80	0 —	120	0
Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load.*				
Norway per 120 of 12ft	£22 to 30			
Swedish — 14ft	24 —30			
Russian, Petersburg standard	18 —21			
Canada 1st pine	18 —20			
— 2nd	15 —16			
— spruce, per 120 12ft	20 —23			
Dantzic deck, each	18s to 26s			
Staves *duty free*				
Baltic per mille	£180 to 240			
Quebec —	72	75		
Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, *bond*	0	3½	0	8
Virginia leaf	0	3¾	0	8
— stript	0	8	0	11
Kentucky leaf	0	3¾	0	7
— stript	0	8	0	10
Negrohead	0	6	1	9
Columbian leaf	0	11	1	6
Havana	1	0	5	0
Havana cigars, *bd duty 9s*	7	0	14	0
Turpentine *duty For. Spirits 5*				
Rough per cwt *d p*	14	0	0	0
Eng. Spirits, without cks	56	0	0	0
Foreign do., with casks	58	0	58	6
Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb				
Fleeces, So. Down hogs	16l	10s	17l	0s
Half-bred hogs	16	0	16	10
Kent fleeces	15	0	15	10
S. Down ewes & wethers	15	0	16	0
Leicester do	15	0	15	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	19	0	20	0
Prime and picklock	18	0	18	10
Choice	17	0	17	10
Super	16	0	16	10
Combing—Wether mat	18	0	19	0
Picklock	16	0	16	10
Common	15	10	16	0
Hog matching	20	0	21	0
Picklock matching	17	0	17	10
Super do	15	0	16	0
FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb				
Spanish:—	s	d	s	d
Leonesa, R's, F's, & S	1	3	1	4
Segovia	1	1	1	2
Caceres	1	6	1	9
Soria	1	0	1	1
Seville	0	10	1	0
German, Saxon, and Prussian: 1st and 2d Elect	3	1	4	4
prima	2	2	2	10
secunda	1	10	2	2
tertia	1	6	1	9
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: Electoral	3	4	4	10
prima	2	7	3	1
secunda	2	0	2	6
tertia	1	7	1	10
Lamb's	2	1	3	10
Australian and V D L				
Combing and Clothing	0	0	0	0
Lambs	1	1	2	3
Locks and Pieces	0	5	1	7
Grease	0	7	0	9
Skin and Slipe	0	10	1	2
S. Australian & Swan River				
Combing and Clothing	0	0	0	
Lambs	1	0	1	3
Locks and Pieces	0	0	0	0
Grease	0	7	0	9
Skin and Slipe	0	0	0	0
Cape—Average Flocks	0	8	2	0
Combing and Clothing	0	6½	1	9
Lambs	0	10	2	0
Locks and Pieces	0	8	1	4
Grease	0	5	0	10
Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*	£	s	£	s
Port per pipe	24	0	70	0
Claret hhd	7	0	44	0
Sherry butt	10	0	70	0
Madeira pipe	26	0	60	0

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Nine Months ended October 10, 1853.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the nine months ended 10th October, 1853, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....number	27,932	32,940	Free	Free
Cows	17,540	21,406	—	—
Calves	20,581	20,708	—	—
Sheep	144,722	135,634	—	—
Lambs	11,825	6,259	—	—
Swine and Hogs	7,890	6,200	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....cwts	50,603	88,379	—	—
Barilla and Alkali.....tons	1,424	1,200	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....cwts	302,342	297,990	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....tons	38,252	30,193	—	—
Brimstone .....cwts	553,016	697,593	—	—
Caoutchouc .....cwts	12,409	13,559	—	—
Clocks: Entered prior to June 4, 1853...value £	62,086	42,680	59,879	39,095
Entered from June 4, 1853 .....number	...	84,028	...	81,392
Cocoa .....lbs	5,271,395	5,929,614	2,668,822	3,162,233
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	33,883,344	28,810,225	20,430,649	21,794,821
Imported from other Parts	6,916,179	13,622,754	4,693,297	6,812,792
Total of Coffee	40,799,523	42,432,979	25,123,946	28,607,613
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	1,994,734	3,770,920	1,999,766	3,772,917
Barley	474,174	722,566	474,174	722,566
Oats	850,479	778,364	850,479	778,364
Rye	5,591	73,934	5,591	73,934
Peas	51,504	57,680	51,594	57,680
Beans	281,840	274,087	285,595	274,087
Indian Corn, or Maize	1,006,239	1,408,062	1,006,239	1,408,062
Buckwheat	5,021	7,050	5,021	7,050
Beer or Bigg	...	790	...	790
Malt	...	...	...	...
Total of Grain	4,669,582	7,093,453	4,678,459	7,095,450
Wheatmeal or Flour .....cwts	3,196,231	3,800,747	3,196,231	3,800,755
Barley Meal	179	47	179	47
Oatmeal	391	619	448	619
Rye Meal	75	11	75	11
Pea Meal	14	11	14	11
Indian Corn Meal	688	1,291	688	1,291
Buckwheat Meal	9	19	9	19
Total of Flour and Meal	3,197,587	3,802,745	3,197,644	3,802,753
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	5,583,196	8,183,956	5,591,268	8,185,416

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....pieces	199,255	308,166	Free	Free
East India Piece Goods.....declared value £	90,624	133,138	—	—
Other Articles.....value £	251,832	326,953	—	—
Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853...value £	20,982	19,548	9,839	11,402
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.:—Fringe...lbs	...	11,478	...	4,697
Gloves .....pairs	...	6,700	...	3,924
Stockings and Socks	...	101,594	...	52,575
Other articles .....value £	...	9,248	...	5,161
Cotton Yarn.....lbs	512,779	774,932	Free	Free
Do .....declared value thereof £	52,259	77,715	—	—
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....cwts	14,930	6,700	—	—
Indigo	69,212	51,098	—	—
Lac-dye	9,749	12,507	—	—
Logwood ..... tons	12,931	16,675	—	—
Madder .....cwts	55,869	84,092	—	—
Madder Root	129,618	149,330	—	—
Shumac ..... tons	5,741	7,824	—	—
Terra Japonica	2,175	2,784	—	—
Cutch	1,515	185	—	—
Valonia	10,053	11,217	—	—
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	58,052	58,663	47,598	52,260
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.: By weight..lbs	...	9,893	...	8,464
By Value .....value £	...	13,225	...	9,726
Flax, Dressed .....cwts	971,738	22,719	Free	Free
Undressed		1,038,126		
Tow or Codilla of Flax		184,539		
Fruits: viz.—Currants.....cwts	184,016	123,118	277,242	155,639
Figs	2,037	15,214	10,350	17,294
Lemons and Oranges: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....chests or boxes	315,076	218,810	258,683	210,481
Ditto ..... number (loose)	58,978	32,018	58,978	32,018
Ditto .....at value £	5,229	2,164	16,222	6,513
Ditto: Entered from June 11, 1853....bushels	...	55,464	...	58,743
Raisins .....cwts	78,078	153,780	118,925	136,217
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	10,661	18,259	9,102	16,270
Plate Glass .....square feet	115,129	53,648	96,854	*32,481
Ditto..... lbs	...	76,912	...	Free
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	42,055	38,257	15,553	*18,005
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	414,352	466,903	324,782	388,384

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th June, Free.

Articles.	Importations. 1852	Importations. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1852	Entered for Home Consump. 1853
Guano ... tons	111,471	80,117	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed ... cwts	3,454	18,625	—	—
Undressed	798,057	548,362	—	—
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp		17,147		
Jute		201,949		
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp		2,828		
Hides, untanned:—Dry ... cwts	97,851	159,715	—	—
Wet	278,226	375,840	—	—
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides) ... lbs	1,500,073	5,560,422	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 ... value £	53,177	43,623	51,939	40,798
Lace, and articles thereof: Entered from June 11, 1853: By weight ... lbs	...	3,639	...	3,517
By value ... value £	...	1,683	...	562
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes ... pairs	18,184	32,484	16,136	26,870
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs ... pairs	2,227	2,186	1,999	2,060
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	65,606	100,766	63,712	89,174
Men's Boots and Shoes	22,344	56,695	13,761	28,468
Children's Boots and Shoes	1,017	3,517	708	1,992
Boot Fronts	408,746	496,767	405,074	490,677
Gloves	2,048,994	2,867,496	1,959,106	2,598,033
Other Manufactures of Leather: Entered previously to June 4, 1853 ... value £	2,008	1,466	1,840	1,237
Entered from June 4, 1853: Boot Backs ... pairs	...	1,904	...	1,568
Cut into shapes ... cwts	...	83	...	83
Unenumerated ... value £	...	1,231	...	743
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French ... £	931	1,329	499	*284
Cambrics and French Lawns: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 ... pieces	18,745	14,544	18,669	*13,342
Entered from June 11, 1853 ... sq. yds.	...	40,329	...	Free
Damasks and Damask Diaper ... square yds	9,617	29,830	9,723	*17,255
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up ... value £	19,738	15,620	Free	Free
Sails	711	1,186	711	*641
Articles wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	8,423	6,343	7,684	5,838
Entered from June 11, 1853: Cambric Handkerchiefs ... number	...	16,704	...	16,848
Stays ... pairs	...	24,783	...	21,317
Unenumerated ... value £	...	2,805	...	1,846
Mahogany ... tons	27,203	19,666	Free	Free
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus ... tons	30,482	39,228	30,604	*18,260
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ... cwts	59,670	64,259	56,803	*27,037
Iron, in bars, unwrought ... tons	22,563	31,693	Free	Free
Steel, unwrought	348	1,030	—	—
Lead, pig and sheet	9,797	15,417	10,228	*3,855
Spelter	11,359	17,583	Free	Free
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ... cwts	34,512	33,683	21,487	*11,188

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th of June, Free.

Articles.	Importations. 1852	Importations. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1852	Entered for Home Consump. 1853
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti ... tuns	13,433	15,175	Free	Free
Palm ... cwts	313,273	479,809	—	—
Cocoa-nut	72,688	112,505	—	—
Olive ... tuns	6,424	8,105	—	—
Rapeseed	4,299	9,812	—	—
Oil Seed Cakes ... tons	36,548	41,256	—	—
Opium ... lbs	127,437	118,833	48,671	51,068
Potatoes ... cwts	238,739	820,524	Free	Free
Provisions: viz.—Bacon ... cwts	62,506	173,729	—	—
Beef, salted, not corned	101,531	160,371	—	—
Fresh, or slightly salted	1,414	974	—	—
Pork, salted	77,788	130,142	—	—
Fresh	6	...	—	—
Poultry, alive or dead ... value £	16,876	11,822	16,876	*6,780
Butter ... cwts	218,846	294,053	226,699	296,309
Cheese	205,229	296,342	208,324	290,491
Eggs ... number	89,433,728	103,074,129	89,450,812	103,225,569
Hams ... cwts	6,766	14,123	2,783	†1,247
Lard	43,511	102,612	Free	Free
Quicksilver ... lbs	13,423	1,683,946	—	—
Rice ... cwts	633,814	1,027,910	368,113	612,300
In the husk ... qrs	23,670	13,822	24,451	13,562
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre ... cwts	356,472	478,697	Free	Free
Seeds: viz.—Clover ... cwts	74,157	147,870	86,784	†143,402
Flaxseed and Linseed ... qrs	448,175	635,099	Free	Free
Rape	80,909	51,576	—	—
Tares	11,016	11,371	—	—
Silk: viz.—Raw ... lbs	3,797,757	4,355,865	—	—
Waste, Knubs, and Husks ... cwts	10,520	14,214	—	—
Thrown ... lbs	267,884	577,884	—	—
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs ... lbs	142,191	188,081	133,121	176,248
Ribbons	158,342	166,440	158,760	158,306
Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs	5,657	5,927	5,294	5,660
Ribbons	24,911	27,142	25,376	27,051
Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs	30	25	...	25
Ribbons	1,436	6,026	1,433	6,047
Velvet broad stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	16,069	3,894	14,854	2,466
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	12,713	...	12,195
Ditto, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	121	...	49
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	27,218	21,068	27,367	20,358
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	41,786	...	41,140

† Entered previously to 1st June; from 1st of June, Free.

Articles.	Importations. 1852	Importations. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1852	Entered for Home Consump. 1853
Silk (*continued*):—				
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853 ....lbs	...	2,688	...	2,667
Plush for making hats	101,410	155,817	102,533	155,089
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 ....pieces	343,364	158,164	91,822	99,242
Ditto and Tussore cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	176,410	...	42,870
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea ....lbs	263,909	110,614	60,358	94,409
Cinnamon	449,599	274,171	27,311	25,036
Cloves	220,414	79,879	107,513	151,936
Mace	27,785	54,727	12,368	16,301
Nutmegs	240,120	193,150	150,649	156,520
Pepper	3,160,556	3,845,228	2,436,472	2,579,107
Pimento....cwts	13,102	8,877	2,551	2,344
Spirits: viz.—Rum ....proof galls	4,178,532	3,096,182	2,035,808	2,299,307
Brandy	2,458,986	3,544,037	1,413,811	1,383,028
Geneva	131,984	244,992	19,194	20,913
Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts	8,628	2,081	7,613	3,756
Not equal to white clayed	2,935,558	2,411,861	2,755,761	2,343,008
Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed	959	1,310	1,107	1,667
Not equal to white clayed	970,543	1,059,543	908,300	1,166,524
Of British Possessions in the East Indies:— Equal to white clayed	21,687	70,423	12,699	97,689
Not equal to white clayed	875,776	720,374	1,144,731	975,605
Not equal to brown clayed	...	...	...	...
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	63,998	44,950	72,207	24,544
Not equal to white clayed	747,426	1,369,919	446,241	937,403
Not equal to brown clayed	65,980	182,537	10,308	133,032
Total of Sugar, unrefined....	5,690,555	5,862,998	5,358,967	5,683,228
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	2,446	9,648	4,326	7,705
Foreign	238,272	272,572	221,923	166,016
Melasses	441,153	787,410	591,169	617,047
Tallow ....cwts	466,957	538,182	629,740	772,716
Tar ....lasts	8,675	6,877	Free	Free
Tea....lbs	53,234,746	55,186,032	42,746,193	45,496,957
Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale....Gt. hundred	...	...	...	...
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	360,096	443,273	363,068	451,584
Foreign	338,710	329,520	435,613	431,387
Staves	47,451	66,295	Free	Free

Articles.	Importations. 1852	Importations. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1852	Entered for Home Consump. 1853
Timber (*continued*):—				
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions....loads	319,270	393,960	322,491	397,208
Foreign	232,460	289,425	322,368	360,158
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured ....lbs	9,007,879	16,060,857	21,312,459	22,296,398
Manufactured, and Snuff....	1,681,764	2,827,104	153,028	165,557
Turpentine, common ....cwts	333,252	304,461	Free	Free
Watches: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 ....value £	111,029	63,177	104,613	57,276
Entered from June 11, 1853: Exceeding the value of 10*l* each....number	...	111	...	75
Not exceeding the value of 10*l* each....	...	30,085	...	25,241
Whale Fins....cwts	4,631	5,887	Free	Free
Wine: viz.—Cape ....gallons	111,617		178,855	
French	373,613		381,318	
Canary	69,664		12,198	
Fayal	...		348	
Madeira	96,368		61,934	
Portugal....	1,168,471	7,509,639*	1,895,371	5,569,560*
Rhenish	51,711		47,320	
Spanish	2,121,361		2,093,897	
Other sorts	359,563		315,001	
Total of Wine	4,352,368		4,986,242	
Wool, Cotton: From United States ....cwts	5,673,583	5,558,249	Free	Free
Brazil....	164,020	162,418	—	—
Egypt....	300,110	210,061	—	—
British India	307,136	1,140,146	—	—
Other parts	42,024	21,125	—	—
Total of Cotton Wool	6,486,873	7,091,999		
Wool, Sheep and Lambs': From British possessions out of Europe ....lbs	41,626,990	46,277,276	—	—
Other parts	21,763,966	37,586,199	—	—
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool	63,390,956	83,863,475		
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	1,109,862	880,727	—	—
Woollen Manufactures not made up....value £	512,863	745,751	—	—
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	49,626	41,252	46,511	38,400
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs....square yards	...	12,712	...	16,869
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs....lbs	...	28,140	...	27,264
Gloves ....pairs	...	2,664	...	1,212
Other Articles ....value £	...	4,167	...	2,319

*Since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 106, the several growths of wine have ceased to be specified in the entries at the Custom house.

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the nine months ended 10th October, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	*Quantities Exported.* 1852	1853
Cheese.....cwts	3,885	6,955
Cocoa.....lbs	1,703,115	1,596,342
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe .....lbs	8,421,731	12,866,094
Imported from other parts	3,363,294	8,003,923
Total of Coffee	11,785,025	20,870,017
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	14,028	52,218
Barley.....	1,524	35
Oats	4,861	12,558
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	48,873	105,085
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods .....pieces	124,761	86,056
Do. .....declared value thereof £	48,664	32,658
Other Articles .....value £	70,724	81,475
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....	11,219	8,255
Entered from June 11, 1853: Fringe.....lbs	...	4,484
Gloves .....pairs	...	588
Stockings and Socks.....	...	49,019
Other Articles .....value £	...	4,087
Cotton Yarn .....lbs	484,868	528,364
Do .....declared value thereof £	50,281	59,118
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwts	5,547	7,925
Indigo.....	53,753	48,715
Lac-dye	5,243	4,372
Logwood.....tons	2,134	1,362
Terra Japonica	191	505
Cutch	361	422
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	10,834	6,477
Entered from June 11, 1853 .....lbs	...	1,879
Do .....value £	...	3,544
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	1,464	4,491
Plate Glass..... sq.ft.	18,128	16,557
Do.....lbs	...	5,444
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	28,791	10,591
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	115,321	109,008
Guano.....tons	33,910	33,147
Hides, untanned, dry.....cwts	71,877	47,482
Wet.....	34,528	5,558
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed, (except Russia hides) .....lbs	149,828	24,102
Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	74,992	266,999
Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	2,746	797
Metals: viz.—Copper, unwroght, & part wrt. cwt	12,907	17,325
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	4,318	4,595

Articles.	*Quantities Exported.* 1852	1853
Metals (*con.*):—Steel, unwrought.....tons	446	900
Lead, pig and sheet	2,633	1,167
Spelter	5,739	7,798
Tin, in ingots, blocks, bars, or slabs ...cwts	4,257	15,348
Oil: viz.—Palm .....cwts	97,641	79,216
Cocoa-nut	54,297	81,377
Olive .....tuns	550	941
Opium ..... lbs	59,682	60,222
Quicksilver.....	574,551	848,797
Rice, not in the husk.....cwts	384,357	333,568
Silk: viz.—Raw ..... lbs	534,920	357,467
Waste, knubs and husks .....cwts	4	112
Thrown.....lbs	175,981	113,011
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs .....lbs	9,322	14,739
Ribbons	2,304	8,429
Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	472	956
Ribbons	53	388
Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad Stuffs ...	30	...
Ribbons	2	63
Velvet Broad Stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	1,390	1,191
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	...	682
Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	71
Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with velvet: Entered prior to June 11, 1853	723	425
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	837
Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	41
Plush for making hats	50	1,011
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....pieces	266,507	137,898
Do, and Tussore Cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	144,474
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea .....lbs	240,606	134,709
Cinnamon	407,335	372,579
Cloves.....	176,168	85,747
Mace	38,664	53,830
Nutmegs	135,515	76,699
Pepper	1,097,042	3,489,534
Pimento .....cwts	12,605	12,522
Spirits: viz.—Rum .....proof gallons	1,469,838	1,746,235
Brandy	879,627	2,038,371

Articles.	*Quantities Exported.* 1852	1853
Spirits (*continued*):— Geneva.....proof gallons	98,004	179,266
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America .....cwts	64	54
Of Mauritius.....	657	124
Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	4,580	1,349
Foreign	356,460	179,500
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	361,761	181,027
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions .....cwts	...	44
Foreign	26,413	43,690
Melasses.....	4,134	19,664
Tea.....lbs	5,312,390	4,041,054
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured .....lbs	8,004,752	6,978,853
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,241,330	1,744,217
Wine: viz.—Cape .....gallons	3,610	
French	125,628	
Canary	69,171	
Fayal	...	
Madeira	75,717	
Portugal.....	285,974	2,009,463
Rhenish	9,592	
Spanish	661,786	
Other sorts	101,409	
Mixed in Bond	34,694	
Total of Wine	1,367,581	
Wool, Cotton: Imprtd. from United States...cwts	588,598	686,226
Brazil	31,160	41,494
Egypt	948	7,879
British India	257,439	384,079
Other parts	301	308
Total of Cotton Wool	878,446	1,119,986
Sheep and Lambs': viz.—From British possessions out of Europe .....lbs	5,439,480	4,577,812
From other parts	2,483,196	2,134,626
Total Sheep and Lambs' Wool	7,922,676	6,712,438
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	19,502	26,872
Woollen Manufactures not made up...value £	22,235	68,186
Articles or Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....	4,188	2,888
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs .....square yards	...	349
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	...	1,653
Gloves ....pairs	...	600
Other Articles .....value £	...	1,855

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of *British* and *Irish* Produce and Manufactures in the nine months ended 10th October, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
			£	£
Alkali: viz.—Soda ....cwts	791,096	836,589	320,711	369,152
Beer and Ale ....brls	182,490	329,948	561,641	1,016,635
Butter ....cwts	65,306	69,404	229,284	295,110
Candles....lbs	1,846,395	2,581,469	62,441	96,772
Cheese ....cwts	9,951	25,799	32,852	93,709
Coals and Culm ....tons	2,916,053	3,093,971	1,079,509	1,234,588
Cordage and Cables ....cwts	71,357	87,846	123,655	176,315
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ...yards	1,177,770,593	1,232,931,055	16,550,076	18,479,923
Lace and Patent Net	89,097,127	86,851,675	451,117	456,876
Thread for Sewing ....lbs	3,529,702	3,781,282	378,197	427,262
Stockings ....doz. pairs	470,261	1,035,663	169,015	359,629
Of all other descriptions....value	...	...	209,544	228,772
Total Value Cotton Manufac.	....	....	17,757,949	19,952,462
Cotton Yarn....lbs	114,590,028	109,130,041	5,127,625	5,038,784
Earthenware ....pieces	69,169,029	77,506,925	895,870	1,016,078
Fish: viz.—Herrings ....brls	172,131	222,304	172,929	230,841
Of other sorts ....value	...	...	32,059	52,077
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass....cwts	25,443	35,142	95,330	121,346
Window Glass	18,805	30,328	27,293	44,649
Bottles, Green or Common....	290,975	360,963	152,312	193,987
Plate Glass ....value	...	...	17,676	35,425
Total Value Glass Manufac.	....	....	292,611	395,407
Haberdashery and Millinery ....value	...	...	1,582,297	3,311,251
Hardwares and Cutlery	...	...	2,014,211	2,693,158
Leather, Unwrought ....cwts	24,184	17,433	140,925	146,121
Wrought: viz.—Gloves....lbs	19,063	28,898	14,821	22,956
Of other sorts	1,815,921	4,219,840	331,070	814,411
Saddlery and Harness....value	...	...	124,274	224,205
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) ....yards	99,007,627	101,959,955	2,866,974	3,278,268
Lace of Thread....	155,446	316,849	3,076	4,194
Thread for Sewing ....lbs	2,804,131	3,129,238	251,039	280,586
Of all other descriptions ....value	...	...	10,903	14,450
Total Value Linen Manufac.	....	....	3,131,992	3,577,498
Linen Yarn ....lbs	18,213,662	17,533,943	851,997	880,673
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines ....value	...	...	250,679	368,836
Of all other sorts	...	...	641,592	1,012,649

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
			£	£
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig ....tons	199,005	258,872	442,639	784,084
Bar, bolt and rod	450,797	534,701	2,575,568	4,585,443
Wire	3,827	7,767	66,696	160,824
Cast	46,348	45,159	363,558	428,944
Wrought of all sorts	112,243	139,251	1,199,458	2,016,469
Steel, unwrought	11,316	15,234	388,759	511,837
Copper, in bricks and pigs ....cwts	94,525	62,474	425,088	340,933
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	145,700	150,293	673,892	844,573
Wrought of other sorts	14,928	13,852	83,487	84,222
Brass of all sorts	12,470	10,719	67,202	67,570
Lead ....tons	16,886	10,927	291,899	253,846
Tin, unwrought ....cwts	15,062	17,200	65,452	90,699
Tin plates....value	...	...	882,817	947,549
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed.....gals	3,043,936	3,402,307	333,649	393,293
Painters' colours and materials....value	...	...	199,789	251,091
Salt ....busb	15,690,500	15,805,110	179,122	201,217
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ....lbs	345,460	592,991	403,772	743,074
Stockings ....doz. pairs	10,842	14,414	18,164	19,407
Of all other descriptions....value	...	...	180,677	230,621
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ....lbs	505,766	541,301	213,593	253,727
Stockings ....doz. pairs	2,087	15,976	1,728	10,364
Of all other descriptions....value	...	...	24,383	30,537
Total Value Silk Manufac.	....	....	842,317	1,292,730
Silk, Thrown ....lbs	143,372	198,061	120,807	168,883
Silk Twist and Yarn....	363,355	294,414	149,929	160,120
Soap ....cwts	117,623	144,452	182,242	234,005
Stationery ....value	...	...	313,045	454,594
Sugar, refined ....cwts	178,143	133,033	243,268	220,643
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'....lbs	11,017,559	4,755,443	622,184	309,496
Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece pieces	2,235,864	2,453,484	4,280,625	4,874,177
Entered by the Yard ....yards	60,411,754	60,136,249	2,329,206	2,827,977
Stockings.... doz. pairs	124,088	362,328	75,115	193,777
Of all other descriptions ....value	...	...	134,304	167,421
Total Value Woollen Manufac.	....	....	6,819,250	8,063,852
Woollen Yarn ....cwts	98,474	94,088	1,086,327	1,101,624
Total declared value	....	....	54,391,438	66,987,729

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Nov. 1853.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

GRAIN AND WHEAT MEAL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Quantities of Grain and Wheat Meal imported into the United Kingdom from each Country in the NINE Months ended 10th October, 1853.

COUNTRIES.	GRAIN Wheat. qrs	Barley. qrs	Oats. qrs	Rye. qrs	Peas & Beans. qrs	Indian Corn. qrs	Buckwheat. qrs	Total. qrs	WHEAT MEAL. cwts
Russia, Northern ports	69,101	3,254	228,156	4,407	3,049	...	...	307,967	64
Ports within Black Sea	704,406	50,777	99,261	15043	2,834	156,847	...	1,029,168	...
Sweden	3,386	315	...	...	108	...	...	3,809	13
Norway	...	3	510	...	48	...	...	561	1
Denmark	220,728	243,661	246,731	337	22,344	...	...	733,801	5,291
Prussia	872,170	9,051	3,756	...	14,923	...	...	899,900	3,521
Mecklenburg Schwerin	114,200	4,428	900	...	3,494	...	...	123,022	...
Hanover	19,187	...	113,691	...	13,723	...	...	146,601	...
Oldenburg	2,056	...	9,501	...	7,904	...	...	19,461	...
Hanseatic Towns	176,614	35,338	3,924	2	13,558	1,850	1	231,287	53,037
Holland	58,034	18	59,382	...	14,814	...	7	132,255	306
Belgium	15,155	1,080	...	...	4,594	...	...	20,829	353
Channel Islands (foreign produce)	526	...	100	...	1	...	2	629	4,034
France	96,652	96,446	11,288	6,517	21,375	230,970	7,033	470,281	857,916
Portugal	4,217	...	...	74	40	17,326	...	21,657	4
Azores	630	...	...	...	...	13,423	...	14,053	...
Spain	13,939	30,451	...	...	829	3,544	...	48,763	177,963
Gibraltar	...	...	...	360	3,584	424	...	4,368	9
Italy, viz., Sardinian Territories	7,155	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	8,355	2,263
Duchy of Tuscany	43,174	...	...	...	...	2,423	...	45,597	67,598
Papal Territories	39,988	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	41,488	...
Naples and Sicily	8,618	...	...	...	3,359	...	...	11,977	2
Austrian Territories	44,164	3,472	...	...	...	59,160	...	106,796	370
Malta	28,569	20,129	...	...	1,310	6,273	...	56,281	...
Ionian Islands	82	...	...	...	...	16,138	...	16,220	...
Greece	1,417	...	...	3,721	...	5,083	...	10,221	...
Wallachia and Moldavia	209,048	46,268	...	14164	3	331,998	...	601,481	...
Syria	21,043	2,800	...	...	...	843	...	24,686	...
Egypt	297,980	32,562	...	...	182,082	31,310	...	543,934	...
Turkish dominions, not particularly designated	218,407	123,697	...	29310	...	318,289	...	689,703	7,370
Algeria	...	19,605	...	...	6	2,050	...	21,661	...
Morocco	3	...	...	...	2,177	11,271	...	13,451	3
British Territories in E.I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
British North America	45,587	1	1,165	...	15,348	525	...	62,626	232,216
United States of America	434,684	...	...	...	253	195,380	7	630,324	2,388,056
Brazil	...	...	...	...	2	235	...	237	3
Other Parts	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	8	148
Total	3,770,921	723,357	778,365	73935	331,767	1,408,063	7,050	7,093,458	3,800,746

We have excluded several columns containing the returns of barley meal, and the meal of oats, rye, peas, and beans, Indian corn, and buckwheat, because they occupy a large space, and only inform us that of these articles 1,997 cwts were imported, which makes a total of meal and flour imported of 3,802,743 cwts.

The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Botteley and Tildasley, West Bromwich, coalmasters—Ogilvy and Strettell, Liverpool, plumbers—May and Keetley, Nottingham, builders—Edge and Son, Burslem, Staffordshire, cheesefactors—J. and J. T. Walker, Princes street, Leicester square, watch makers—W. and J. Hudson, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuffmen—Haley and Newsome, Dewsbury, woollen manufacturers—H. and J. Lancaster, Walsall, ironmasters—Lill and Taylor, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—F. and E. Potter and E. Barrow, late of Manchester, yarn agents—Plant and Woolf, Sandbach, Cheshire, common brewers—Hill and Co., Liverpool, shipsmiths—Davies and Chancellor, Reading, grocers—Corrie and Co., Mincing lane, colonial brokers; as far as regards E. Corrie—English's Patent Camphine Company, Kingston-upon-Hull, and elsewhere, tar distillers; as far as regards J. Watson—W. Horsfall and Brothers, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers, and J. G. Horsfall and Co., manufacturers; as far as regards F. and J. Horsfall—T. and R. Whipp, Bury, Lancashire, curriers—Moss and Newman, Newport, Monmouthshire, cabinet makers—Wall and Trouncer, Mount street, Grosvenor square, surgeons—Whitwill and Co., Bristol, shipbrokers—Guedon and Co., Middleton, Lancashire, silk dyers—Blackader and Co., Aldine chambers, Paternoster row, booksellers—Nightingale and Son, Little Bolton and Manchester, quilt manufacturers—Groome and Huntley, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, brewers—Wilton, Blackman, and Guy, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, attorneys; as far as regards J. R. Wilton—Anderson and Co., Glasgow, Belfast, and London, manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Wilkins, Brighton, builder—second div of 2s 6d, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

K. Down, Taunton and Torpoint, grocer—first div of 3s, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

C. Fletcher, Derby, card board manufacturer—first div of 2s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.

E. Goldsmith, Nottingham, tailor—first div of 4s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.

W. Butterworth, Mansfield, grocer—first div of 2s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.

R., M., and R. Nelson, jun., Darlington, provision merchants—first div of 11s, any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A. Fraser, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant—final div of 1 19-40d, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Adams, Culverhouse, and Jones, Dudley, Worcestershire, soda water manufacturers—Adams and Culverhouse, Birmingham and Walsall, Staffordshire, soda water manufacturers—Broughton and Akers, Wortley, Yorkshire, smiths—Pacy and Sharpley, Manchester, joiners—Sherlock, Byers, and Stagg, Langleydale, Durham, smelters of lead ore—Bond and Johnson, Eversholt mews, St Pancras, pianoforte makers—Firth, Ramsden, and Firth, Leeds and Bradford, merchants—J. and W. B. Braby, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, needle-pointed tow card manufacturers—Davenport and Collier, Liverpool, attorneys-at-law—Hancock and Carter, Ticknall, Derbyshire, feltmongers—Thornton and North, late of Little Horton, Yorkshire, coal miners—Hayward, Weston, and Drayson, Tottenham court road, drapers; so far as regards Henry Weston—Marsden and Parker, Shipley, Yorkshire, iron founders—Knowles and Heaton, Astley bridge, Lancashire, shopkeepers—J. and P. Leigh, Scholes's in Elton, Lancashire, nurserymen—A. M'Callum, Loseby, and W. R. M'Callum, Nottingham and Sneinton, hosiers; as far as regards John Loseby—Hall and Davies, Manchester, smallware manufacturers—Macduff, Smith, and Cummins, Bread street, Cheapside, linen factors; as far as regards John Henry Cummins—Hornblow and Bacon, Manchester, hosiers—Swift and Jones, Llandloes, Montgomeryshire, drapers—H. P. Tuckey, Stevenson, and E. Tuckey, High Holborn, woollen drapers; as far as regards G. W. Stevenson—Petter, Gaspin, and Duff, Playhouse yard, Blackfriars, printers; as far as regards C. Duff—Addison and Newman, Soham, Cambridgeshire, surgeons—Sprigings and Bowra, Hertford, nurserymen—Aston and Dutton, Birmingham, maltsters—Hawkes and Stansfeld, jun., Walham green, Fulham, brewers—Taylor and Holloway, Cork street, Camberwell, wadding manufacturers—W. O., W. O. J., and J. Tucker, Threadneedle street, attorneys; as far as regards W. O. Tucker—Archdeacon and Poupard, Bush lane, City, and 91 St John street road, auctioneers—B. and J. Wilson, Walbrook, and Great Coggleshall, Essex, plush importers—Hemingway, Tong, and Co., of Earlsheaton, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers; so far as regards T. Tong, W. Tolson, A. Garforth, Paul Garforth, and E. Garforth—J. D. and J. Butterworth, of Norwood green, Yorkshire, card makers; as far as regards S. Washington.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Brotherston and Co., Liverpool, merchants—third div of 1¾d in the pound, payable at 53 South John street, Liverpool, on any Wednesday.

C. Besley, Plymouth, clerk R.N—a further div of 1s in the pound, payable at Queen street, Exeter, on any Tuesday or Friday.

J. Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewer—first div of 5d in the pound, payable at 21 Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

T. Matthewson, Hartlepool, Durham, merchant—first and final div of 2s 10¼d in the pound, payable at 21 Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. Wyburn, Taunton, Somersetshire, cabinet maker.

BANKRUPTS.

G. F. L. Serre, 4 Bank chambers, Lothbury, stock broker.
J. Taylor, jun., Charlton, Kent, builder.
W. Cobbett, late of 9 Grosvenor street, Camberwell road, Surrey, plumber.
J. C. Faucett, York, draper.
R. Tredinnick, 6 Haymarket, mining broker.
J. Collins, Beccles, Suffolk, plumber.
J. Baxter, Birmingham, builder.
E. Lewis, Stourport, Worcestershire, iron merchant.
T. Taylor, Derby, innkeeper.
T. Minitt, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, seed merchant.
J. Ker, Gloucester, draper.
A. Brown and R. Glass, Liverpool, ship chandlers.
. Fish, Helmshore, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Alexander Milne, Edinburgh, spirit merchant.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Orphin, Brighton, builder.
R. Hutchinson, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, ship builder and timber merchant.
F. J. Hensley, Montague place, Russell square, apothecary.
J. C. Fawcett, Yorkshire, draper and milliner.
R. Anderson, Wright's lane, Kensington, licensed victualler and brick maker.
W. Lynall, Birmingham, plumber and glazier.
J. Hargrave, late of Moulton, Durham, paper manufacturer, now of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker.
J. Harding, Edgware road, china and glassdealer.
J. Crampton, Altwalton, Birstall, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.
W. Younger, jun., King's Arms building, Cornhill, auctioneer.
J. B. Croker, Sheffield, draper.
C. J. Webb, Leadenhall street, City, silversmith, jeweller, and dealer in pianofortes.

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS, EXETER HALL.

On the 16th will be performed Selections from Mozart's Grand Opera "Idomeneo," &c., &c. After which, music of a highly popular and attractive nature. Principal Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Madame Lablache, Miss Messent, Miss Lascelles, Miss Fanny Terman, &c.; Messrs Benson, Sig. F. Lablache, Herr Kumpel, Master De Sola, &c. Grand Pianoforte, Herr Pauer; Violin, Herr Ries. Conductor of the First Part, Mr Benedict; Conductor of the Second Part, Herr Meyer Lutz; Leader, Mr Thirlwall; Director of the Music, Mr Box; Chorus Master, Mr Smythson; Managing Director, Mr William Willet. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Hall.

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A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhœa, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8. REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—Naval and Military Gazette, 1st Feb., 1851.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—Sun, Evening Paper.

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigurous spirits of the olden time."—Chronicle.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 23 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenside street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 159 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

DENT'S PATENT CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, and MARINER'S COMPASS.—FREDERICK DENT, Clockmaker to the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to announce that, under the will of the late E. J. Dent, he has succeeded exclusively to all his patent rights and business, at 61 Strand, 34 Royal Exchange, and the Turret Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset wharf, Strand.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, &c.—The Westminster Pale Ales and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage or climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be promptly attended to by HOLMES and ZOHRAB, Sole Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,

"G. and J. Deane, London Bridge,"

and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed,

"G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.—WATHERSTON and BROGDEN return their grateful thanks to the nobility, gentry, and public in general, for the approval they have given, during the last eighteen months, to the principle sought to be established of selling the "gold in chains at its intrinsic value," with the workmanship at a defined price, according to the intricacy or simplicity of the pattern.

WATHERSTON and BROGDEN, encouraged by the liberal patronage they have received, have made large additions to their stock of GOLD CHAINS, which contains every variety of pattern that can be found in the trade, including many original designs which cannot be seen elsewhere; and they take the present opportunity of inviting visitors from the country to an inspection of their manufactory, where may be seen, in addition to gold chains, an elegant assemblage of jewellery of the best quality in great variety, at manufacturers' prices.—Manufactory, 16 Henrietta street, Covent garden, London.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waiscoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for yachting, and to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS, price 30s, sent free. TELESCOPES.—A new and most important INVENTION in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3½ inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and race course glasses with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant.—Invaluable, newly-invented preserving Spectacles; immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state. Invisible and all kind of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness. Messrs S. and B. SOLOMONS Opticians and Aurists, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy—
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—SHAKSPEARE.

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN knows how difficult it is to find a Tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly-fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that can never become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, LAYTON JOHN HEMMENT and CO., (late FREDERICK FOX) adopt this means of making known that they have practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning; and in the course of an extensive private connection, have clothed every conceivable development, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purposes it is intended to serve, thereby invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for Economy which the spirit of the age dictates.

THE BEST FIT WEARS BEST.

HEMMENT and CO. (late FOX), Tailors, 73 Cornhill. (Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.)

THE BEST CLOTH GIVES MOST WEAR.

VARICOSE VEINS.—SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS, light and pervious, easily drawn on without lacing, yielding an unvarying support under any temperature. Supporting Abdominal Belts and Corsets of the same beautifully-woven fabric; and strong low-priced articles for hospitals and the working classes. Instructions for measurement, with prices, on application; and the articles sent by post from the Manufacturers, POPE and PLANTE, 4 Waterloo place, Pall Mall.

EVENING PUBLIC DRAWING for RIGHTS of CHOICE, at Freemasons' hall.—The TWELFTH PUBLIC DRAWING for priority of selection on the Estates of the Conservative Land Society will take place on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Freemasons' tavern, Great Queen street; Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. Rights of choice on the valuable estates for allotment amongst the Members of the Society may be acquired by completion, that is, paying up a share in full at once, by drawing amongst the uncompleted shares, by seniority according to date of membership, and by purchase of shares already on the order of rights. Whilst the lots confer the freehold franchise for the counties in which the land is situated, the advantages of the commercial investment are undeniable. Interest is allowed on all payments of a year's subscription and upwards. There is no partnership liability, and withdrawals of subscriptions promptly made.—For prospectuses and shares apply to CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN,
33 Norfolk street, Strand. Secretary.

HEAL AND SON'S EIDER DOWN QUILTS are made in three varieties,—the Bordered Quilt, the Plain Quilt, and the Duvet. The Bordered Quilt is in the usual form of bed quilts, and is a most elegant and luxurious article. The Plain Quilt is smaller, and is useful as an extra covering on the bed, or as a wrapper in the carriage or on the couch. The Duvet is a loose case filled with Eider Down, as in general use on the Continent.

List of prices and sizes sent free by post on application to Heal and Son's Bedding Factory, 196 Tottenham court road.

BERDOE'S WINTER OVERCOATS and CAPES.—One of the largest stocks in London of superior garments, at reduced charges, all possessing the distinguishing important advantage of resisting any amount of rain without confining perspiration (the fatal objection to all waterproofs); also of SHOOTING JACKETS, CAPES, MANTLES, &c., for LADIES. The well-known ventilating waterproof light overcoat, the PALLIUM, has long been reputed one of the most economical and valuable garments ever invented: price 45s.—W. BERDOE, 96 New Bond street, and 69 Cornhill (and no where else).

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

London Agents—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.

2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.

3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.

5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c. preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO., 2 Dowgate hill, London.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen.
Obtained the Prize Medal Great Exhibition, 1851

J. S. FRY AND SONS HAVE ALL the advantages which experience and a manufactory on a large scale can command.

FRY'S FRENCH CHOCOLATES which are used at the Royal Table, and by the first Nobility, are delicious, both taken as a beverage, and for eating. Those who wish a cup of really fine delicious well-frothed Chocolate, to pass softly off the palate, should obtain these articles. Important directions are contained in each package. Most persons have never tasted this beverage in perfection.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE BONBONS are delicious and nutritious condiments for the Railway Carriage, for Invalids the Nursery, and the Luncheon table—and especially adapted for presents. Their celebrated SOLUBLE COCOA is so moderate in price, that no person need resort to other makers. It will go farther than inferior qualities, thus purchasers obtain most for their money by using FRY and SONS' SOLUBLE COCOA, in green and gold or in hexagon packets, will be found of excellent quality.

FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC, DIETETIC, and GRANULATED COCOAS possess perfect solubility—light, nutritious, and delicate articles—to invalids invaluable.

J. S. FRY and SONS' name on the label of their COCOA NIBS, will warrant them perfectly genuine.

FRY'S Patent Cocoa possesses a full flavour.

J. S. FRY and SONS, BRISTOL.

Manufacture all kinds of Chocolates and Cocoas.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE or COCOA PASTE, CHOCOLATE POWDER, BROMA, and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, require no boiling.

Sold by tea dealers, grocers, and druggists, in Great Britain and Ireland.

Be careful to observe that the name of "FRY and SONS" is on the packet of each article. Enquire at all grocers for Fry and Sons' Book on Cocoa.—GRATIS.

MESSRS NICOLL, REGENT STREET.—In England, or from France and Germany, the best talent in cutting, workmanship, and materials, are secured for the use of gentlemen by this firm, who combine excellence with economy, as illustrated in the PATENT TWO GUINEA PALETOT, sold in the Country and Colonies by their recognised Agents, but in London only at 22 Cornhill, and the Principal Depot in the centre of Regent street, viz., Nos. 114, 116, 118, and 120.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—CROSSKILL'S PATENT WHEELS, Carts, Waggons, Drays, Caravans, Wooden Houses, &c., for the diggings, at CROSSKILL'S Manufactory, Beverley, kept in stock, and packed for exportation. Orders promptly supplied by steamers twice a week to London bridge wharf. Parties disposed to speculate will find cart wheels pay well in the colony. A list of prices may be had on application per post. Also, Bell's Prize Reaping Machine, Hussey's ditto, Crosskill's Colonial Threshing Machine, Barnett's Portable Patent Flour Mill, &c.—Address Mr CROSSKILL, Patent Wheel Works, Beverley.

THE FINEST EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE, equal to Moët and Chandon, at £6 9s per three dozen case quarts; and the renowned CHATEAU RAUSAU MARGEAUX, or DE BRAUE CANTENAC, at 48s per dozen, or £48 per hhd. Imported direct from those celebrated vineyards, both now leased to T. W. STAPLETON, 51 King street, Regent street, where the wines can all be tasted free, or had conditionally on approval or return. Every club in London supplied with the Champagne except three. The clarets now importing have been for the last 40 years sold only at 84s to 96s per dozen, and are of 1846 and 1848 vintages.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescing aperient draught which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO, Dispensing Chemists, (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne as a tonic and bracing lotion for the toilet, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Its numerous useful and sanitary properties render it an absolute requisite.

Price 2s 6d and 5s. In bond for shipping at a reduced price.

N.B.—Rimmel's Vinegar is the only genuine; beware of counterfeits.

RIMMEL'S INSTANTATEOUS HAIR DYE offers the guarantee of 16 years' constant success to those who are disappointed with other so-called hair dyes. It is easy to apply, and free from trouble or danger. Price 5s 6d and 6s.

RIMMEL'S FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the HANDKERCHIEF, for imparting a delightful and lasting scent to pocket books, card cases, desks, work boxes, &c.

Sold by E. Rimmel, Perfumer to Her Majesty, 39 Gerrard street, Soho, London; and by all perfumers and chemists.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT,

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST,
Is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.

HUBBUCK AND SON, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at the price of the ordinary White Lead.

Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.

Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, japanners, gutta percha, and plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c. &c.

As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

If the cask is not so marked, the reason is obvious.

For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental, decorative, and sanitary purposes, HUBBUCK'S Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of
THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,
Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.

From Captain Wm. Dicey, H.E.I. Co's war-steamer Tenasserim. "April, 1853.

"Your White Zinc Paint is much liked in India, as it does not change yellow like the ordinary white paint."

"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht Soonamooky, and found it far superior to the white paint generally in use. It has kept its pure white appearance up to the present time (twelve months since it was laid on), when the white lead paint has turned yellow. It is also much more economical.

(Signed) J. SIMPSON,
H.E.I. Co.'s Builder and Surveyor,
Kiddepore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853."

TO LOVERS OF FISH.—

One Hundred REAL YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s, package included. The above forwarded to all parts on receipt of penny postage stamps, or Post-office order (preferred), for the amount.—Address, THOMAS LETTIS, jun., Fish Curer, Great Yarmouth.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

LECTURES to be delivered in the Theatre during the AUTUMN and WINTER SESSIONS, 1853-54.

Professor SEMPER, on Architecture, Practical Construction, and Plastic Art Generally (Five Lectures). Friday Evenings, 11th, 18th, 25th Nov., 2nd and 9th Dec., at 9 o'clock.

O. HUDSON, Esq., on Surface Decoration (Two Lectures). Friday Evenings, 16th and 23rd Dec., at 9 o'clock —On the Varieties of Lace (Two Lectures). Wednesday Afternoons, 4th and 11th Jan., at 3 o'clock.

R. WORNUM, Esq., on the History of Ornamental Art (a Course of Twelve Lectures). Monday Evenings at 9 o'clock, and repeated on Tuesday Afternoons at 3 o'clock. The Course will begin 14th and 15th Nov., and will be continued each successive Monday and Tuesday at the same hours.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.C.S., &c., &c., on the Human Form (a Course of Eight Lectures). Every Friday Evening at 9 o'clock, commencing 6th Jan., 1854.

JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., on Wood Engraving (Three Lectures). On Wednesday Evenings, commencing 7th Dec.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq., F.S.A., on the Museum of the Department. Wednesday Evening, 30th Nov., 9 o'clock, and repeated on Thursday Afternoon, 1st Dec., at 3 o'clock.

GREAT NUGGET GOLD VEIN MINING COMPANY of AUSTRALIA.—

The undersigned have received instructions from the Directors to return 20s per share less 2 per cent. premium of exchange on the £2 paid up shares, with a dividend of 2s on these shares; also, of 1s per share on shares of 10s paid up. The remittances are due early in December, and the necessary arrangements are making to call in the scrip in exchange for shares, and for carrying the above into effect. D. DUNBAR and SONS.

Limehouse, Nov. 8, 1853

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Board of Directors of the EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, having reason to believe that the advertised notice calling upon the Shareholders to execute the Deed of Settlement, on or before the 31st ultimo, has failed to reach many of the Original Allottees, have come to a resolution to extend the time for REGISTERING the SHARES to the TWENTY-SECOND instant, after which day, all shares in respect of which the Deed shall not then have been executed will be absolutely forfeited.—By order of the Board,

G. E. COOPER, Secretary.

Dated 1st November, 1853.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLOSING OF THE REGISTER.

Notice is hereby given, that the Books in which the Transfer of Shares are registered will be closed from Tuesday the 15th, to Saturday the 19th of November inst. inclusive, in connection with an issue of New Shares All shareholders who may stand upon the Register during the shutting will have the offer of the shares then to be issued by a circular letter, which will be addressed to them respectively.

(Signed)

CORNELIUS NICHOLSON, Superintending Director.

3 New Broad street, London, Nov. 3rd, 1853.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY of CANADA.

Notice is hereby given, that the INTEREST accruing on the deposit on the shares of this Company from the 3rd of May last to the 3rd inst., at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 15th inst.

Each holder of scrip certificates will be required to deposit the same with the undersigned, and they will be returned in three days afterwards, with a warrant for the interest on the bankers of the Company.

The interest accruing between the 3rd inst. and the 1st of January next will be included in the payment of interest due on the 1st of July, 1854.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Secretary.

Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 2 Leadenhall street, 9th Nov., 1853.

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.

CONTRACTS for STORES for the year 1854.

The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned Stores, viz.:—

No. of Contract.	No. of Contract.
1. Axles—Crank.	14. Ironmongery & Lamps.
2. Brass and Copper.	15. Iron Castings.
3. Brass Castings.	16. Iron—Forged.
4. Brushes.	17. Iron—Staffordshire.
5. Coke Skips.	18. Leather.
6. Canvas Bags and Sail Twine.	19. Oils, Tallow, and Turpentine.
7. Clothing.	20. Oil—Linseed.
8. Cloth for Carriages.	21. Printing & Stationery.
9. Coach Trimmings.	22. Rope and Twines.
10. Colours and Drysaltery.	23. Steel and Files.
11. Cotton Waste.	24. Soap and Candles.
12. Glass—Sheet & Lenses.	25. English Timber.
13. Glass—Plate.	26. Varnishes.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be had on and after Monday, the 28th inst., on application, in writing only, to the General Manager, Bury.

Forms of Tender for each Contract are printed separately, and persons applying must state the particular Contract, or Contracts, for which they propose to tender.

Samples and Patterns may be inspected on and after the 28th inst., from 9 till 4 o'clock, at the Company's Stores, at Bury.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Monday, the 19th December, addressed to the Directors, and endorsed "Tender for Stores."—By order of the Directors,

JAMES SMITHELLS, Secretary.

Secretary's office, Bury, Lancashire, Nov. 8th, 1853.

INDIA.—GLENNY'S BALBRIGGAN COTTON STOCKINGS and SOCKS

will be found the most delightful article for wear in warm climates. They are very superior to silk, combining great strength with elasticity, lightness, and softness. They obtained the Great Exhibition prize medal, and have since been honoured with the patronage of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Sold only at Balbriggan house, 33 Lombard street, City.

CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, Nov. 8, 1853.

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY, the 1st December next, at ONE o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying (under separate contracts) all such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1854, both days included, viz.:—

Chatham,	Milford and Pembroke,
Cowes,	Queenstown and Kinsale,
Galway,	Sheerness,
Gosport,	Deptford to London bridge, inclusive,
Greenock,	Woolwich to Gravesend, both inclusive.
Guernsey and Jersey,	
Kingstown and Dublin,	
Leith,	

None of the contracts to be sublet, and the contracts for Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness to be taken by persons residing on the spot, and the cattle for Chatham and Sheerness to be slaughtered on the spot.

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Conditions of the Revised Contracts, which may be seen either at this office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford and Gosport; the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dockyards at Woolwich, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Agent for Transports at Leith; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General, Dublin; or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, and the party, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing, must attend at this office, on Saturday, the 3rd December next, at One o'clock, to learn the result of his tender.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,500, for the due performance of each of the contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, and Gosport; and in the sum of £500 for each of the others.

THE WELLINGTON DOCKS.—

Provisionally registered, to be incorporated by Act of Parliament, with limited liability. Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit £2 10s per share.

TRUSTEES.

Arthur Anderson, Esq., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P., Cornhill.

Joseph Edimann, Esq., Liverpool street.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Esq. (Messrs Smith, Scurfield, and Co.) Deputy Chairman of the General Iron Screw Collier Company.

Benjamin Cooke, Esq. (Messrs Wilson and Cooke, Bermondsey.)

Arthur Currie, Esq., Bromley, Middlesex.

Thomas Dakin, Esq. 23 Abchurch lane.

Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq (Messrs Griffiths, Tate, and Fisher, White Hart court, Lombard street.)

Edward Hales, Esq., Cheisham lodge, Surrey.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq. (Messrs A. and T. Nesbitt, Dunster court, Mincing lane.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M.P., Westbourne street and Cannon street.

R. H. Stainbank, Esq. (Messrs Stainbank and Son, 147 Leadenhall street).

John James Saunders, Esq. (Messrs Saunders and Harrison, Queenhithe.)

J. Fulling Turner, Esq. (Messrs Prior, Turner, and Co., Mincing lane.)

Daniel Watney, Esq., Wandsworth.

Gerard Wynen, Esq. (Messrs Wynen & Sons, Mincing lane).

With power to add to their number.

PROVISIONAL MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Edward Hales, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs Currie, and Co. Cornhill.

AUDITORS.

Robert Grant, Esq. (Messrs Bell and Grant); Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq. (Messrs Gillespies, Moffatt, and Co.); John J. Silva, Esq. (Messrs Bruno, Silva, & Sons).

ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, and SURVEYOR.

George Legg, Esq.

STANDING COUNSEL.—H. Bellenden Ker, Esq.

JOINT SOLICITORS—Messrs M'Leod and Stenning; Messrs Marten, Thomas, and Hollams.

BROKERS—Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell.

SECRETARY (pro tem)—Mr Henry Cristall.

Application for shares may be made in the annexed form, and sent to the offices of Messrs M'Leod and Stenning, 16 London street, Fenchurch street, London; to Messrs Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Mincing lane, London; or to Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, Lombard street, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Directors of the "Wellington Dock Company."

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot to me Shares of £25 each, in the above undertaking. And I agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to sign the necessary deeds, and to pay, when required, the deposits and calls, or in the event of my failing to do so, I agree that the shares allotted to me, with the deposits and calls paid thereon, shall be forfeited to the use of the Company.

Dated the day of , 185

Name in full.....

Trade or profession.....

Address .....

Name and address of reference .....

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF PALE ALE.—

The principal firms of Burton having advanced the price of East India Pale Ale 6s per barrel, Messrs TETLEY and SON think it necessary to inform their friends that they do NOT intend to ALTER the PRICE of their ALES on orders registered before Christmas next. The quality and condition shall be such as to maintain the character it has heretofore sustained. —The Brewery, Leeds; City Stores, 26 Crosby hall chambers, Oct. 24, 1853.

COLT'S PATENT REVOLVERS.

The peculiar excellencies of Colt's Weapon are, first quality of material used in manufacture—safety and convenience in loading—the lever ramrod attached to each pistol doing away with the use of cartridge, wadding, or patch, and securing the charge against moisture or loss in hard riding—safety of carriage—simplicity of mechanism and fewness of parts—durability in long and hard usage —accuracy and great length of range in shooting—celerity of fire and force of penetration—position and shape of the nipples—the sights—lightness—compactness—ease, and readiness in shooting.

NOTICE.—Colonel Colt is now prepared to supply the ARMY or NAVY or BELT PISTOL (7½-inch rifle barrel, six shots), British manufacture, of the best material and finish, in any quantity. Government Contractors, Commercial Agents, Dealers in Fire-arms, Merchants, &c., supplied on favourable terms.—Address, Colonel S. Colt, 1 Spring gardens, London.

CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits. Every English-made Colt's Pistol is marked on the barrel, "Address, Colonel COLT, LONDON."

ECONOMICAL RAILWAYS for the COLONIES, and for BRANCH and PRIVATE LINES.—

The Subscribers, as agents for the Patentee, Mr W. Bridges Adams, will enter into contracts, and receive orders for Adams' Patent Girder Rails, with joint-plates and fastenings complete, adapted either for Adams' light locomotives or for horse-traction.

These Rails, adapted to machine-cut transverse sleepers, may be laid in position, forming permanent way, by the most unskilled labourers, and practical road surveyors in any country may thus form a line at a greatly reduced cost, and not liable to get out of order.

In many cases, this system of rails may be laid on the ordinary roads, without interfering with other traffic. On levels one horse may draw from 14 to 16 tons, and by additional horses gradients of 70 feet per mile may be economically worked. In cases when the loads are all in a downward direction, as from inland plantations to a seaport, the waggons may descend by gravity, and a very small power of horses will be required, or a light locomotive may be used to take up empty waggons. In favourable situations, where timber is plentiful, private owners may construct such lines for about £1,800 per mile, capable of conveying any amount of traffic. For horse-traffic, bridges may be of light timber structure. Practical railways for new countries and agricultural districts may thus be cheaply and rapidly made, and create, economically, a growing traffic ultimately demanding steam power. The same principle of rail is adapted for heavy locomotive work, with a saving of the total cost of the cast-iron chairs, varying from £350 to £500 per mile, according to locality. BENJN. GRUT and CO.

1 Sambrook court, Basinghall street, Oct. 21, 1853.

FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE IRONS.—

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 9, Oxford street (corner of Newman street), Nos. 1 and 2 Newman street, and Perry's place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Fire Irons, and General Ironmongery, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 2l 14s to 5l 10s; ditto with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 2l 10s to 12l 1s; bronzed fenders complete, with standards, from 7s to 3l; steel fenders, from 2l 15s to 6l; ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from 1l 15s to 21 7s; fire irons, from 1s 9d the set to 4l 4s. Sylvester and all other patent stoves, with radiating hearth plates All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges.

First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and

Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when Plated by the patent process of Messrs Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Spoons, per dozen...	18s	26s	32s
Dessert Forks — ...	30s	40s	46s
Dessert Spoons — ...	30s	42s	48s
Table Forks — ...	40s	56s	64s
Table Spoons — ...	40s	58s	64s

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen ...	12s	28s	30s
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s	21s	25s
Tea ditto	8s	11s	12s

WILLIAM S. BURTON has Ten Large Show Rooms (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of General Furnishing Ironmongery (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39 Oxford street (corner of Newman street); Nos. 1 and 2, Newman street; and 4 and 5 Perry's place.